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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The French financial and political crisis, momentarily disturbing to American security markets, was—and is—the outstanding business feature of the week, with consequences mainly distant. At home, business is unusually active for the season. Commodity prices are slightly lower. Building continues active.



IN the large view the most important new developments affecting business in the past week are the crisis in the French finance and the renewal of hostile comment in Europe on the attitude of the United States in the matter of war debts. On our own side of the Atlantic there have been few changes of special significance, and the brief comment which these deserve may be postponed for a glance at the foreign situation and its possible reactions upon us.

The Ruin in France

The extremely critical conditions in France have aroused in the course of their making during many months past sufficient condemnation from this side of the Atlantic; yet it is impossible to touch upon the situation at all without a passing tribute to the political selfishness of the numerous parties in the French Parliament. For the people of France at large the fall of the franc to practically 2 cents has accomplished a destruction of capital less complete, it is true, than was accomplished by the disappearance of the German mark, yet a destruction so nearly complete that a public state of mind bordering on panic is easily understood.

What may be accomplished by the new Poincaré government, or by its possible early successors, is at present in the deepest obscurity. The fact that the national treasury is all but bankrupt, and that a scanty margin of immediate relief can be secured only by selling the remnant of the Morgan gold loan of 1924, shows how near to wreck the fiscal situation of the Government has progressed. With this scanty assistance

used up, and in face of the practical impossibility of securing at once anything from new taxation, a raising of the limit on the Government debt to the Bank of France appears the only quick relief action possible. This means an inflation of the currency by the amount added to the debt limit, and the consequences of that inflation may defy control. The franc may not follow the German mark into utter disappearance, but the chances appear to be at least as bad as even that it will take that course.

American Policy

In face of the French crisis and of the service which France gave the safety of this country in the early years of the World War, the policy of the United States can give no satisfaction to those who can appreciate the large realities of the present and of the future. Leaving aside for the moment the question of the Berenger war debt agreement with the United States, it is evident that rehabilitation of French Government finance and of the French currency rests in very large part on financial aid from this country. And unfortunately for the world the Washington Government has fatuously forbidden the floating of private loans by France in this country before the debt agreement has been ratified. And since every financier of perception sees that the self interest of America requires the giving of immediate financial aid to France, there is the prospect that some half surreptitious, half irregular arrangement will be made between the French Government and American bankers or the Federal Reserve Banks by which we shall do partially, and almost sneakily, that which we should have kept ourselves in position to do openly and with generosity (Continued on Next Page)

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of manner, if not of real feeling. It is a sufficient condemnation of the tactics of Washington in the French debt matter that its pressure for ratification should now turn into a serious check on its power to do what is actually for our own good.

The renewed criticism of our war debt policy expressed in the British Parliament, the British press, and elsewhere is a disagreeable, though possibly salutary irritation of our national complacency. The renewal of the dispute has unfortunately not clarified the facts of the case. Frederick W. Peabody's petition to President Coolidge urging cancellation of the debts proves a poor documentary argument when it is tested by the sources Mr. Peabody cites. On the

other hand Secretary Mellon's letter of reply and criticism, together with Under-Secretary Winston's later figures, seems to have done little but still further to confuse the public understanding. What does stand out is that in demanding from Europe a total interest payment exceeding the face of Europe's war debts to us we are demonstrating the small mind of the politician in a fashion hardly less striking than that offered by the financial crash in France. The actualities of our war debt policy are as yet inadequately chronicled, and of this fact there can be hardly more conclusive evidence than the diversity and superficial quality of newspaper editorial comment on the matter since last week.

Business as Usual—Only More So

At home, that is to say within the borders of the United States, the course of business in the past week has appeared to be more than usually active and prosperous for the Summer season. It is in keeping with the normally dull conditions of July that nothing of distinct forecasting value has come to light within the past seven days.

Possibly the most interesting fact is the decline of the Annalist Commodity Index to 149.7. This is a fall of only 0.4 of a unit from last week's index figure, and the decline is mainly due to a drop of 1½ units in miscellaneous food products. So small a downward change, especially when it is due to a fluctuating group like food products, may easily be over-interpreted. But superficially it is of some interest that this is the lowest figure since September 1924. If the change had occurred in metals, building materials or chemicals, it might be considered indicative of a coming lower range of prices on manufactured products; but the groups including those products show practically no change in the past week.

Awards of building contracts in the first 13 business days of July, up to and including July 16, are somewhat lower than was the case in June. For the first seven days the daily average was a little over \$19,000,000 and for the next six days it was \$21,369,000—an average for the whole period of substantially \$20,000,000.

Car loadings for the latest week reported showed the usual heavy Fourth of July slump. Steel production is unexpectedly active, and there are renewed increases in the prices of different forms of scrap steel. Otherwise, and in summary, it is not far from mid-July and little more need be said.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

As Others See It

"The Ledger a Bible"

From The London Daily Telegraph
(Copyright Cable to The New York Times)

THERE are signs that American public opinion is disturbed by the growing unpopularity of the United States in Europe. Americans like to think they deserve the gratitude and admiration of mankind. To discover they are being looked at askance is disconcerting.

The facts are not in doubt. The United States have acquired a reputation for unconscionable hardness in the collection of their war debts. This feeling naturally is strongest in France, but it exists here and is kept alive because the subject keeps cropping up, though the transaction for the funding of the British debt to the United States is a complete transaction.

The British taxpayer cannot see that the United States have played the great rôle which Americans like to believe they have played. This great rôle was that which was decisively rejected by Washington when it was proposed by London, viz., that there should be an all-round cancellation of interallied debts. Its rejection was as much a calamity as its acceptance would have been a just triumph of American disinterestedness to the end of time. America would have reaped honor instead of odium and it would still have left her in the position of being immeasurably the richest country in the world and with immeasurably the largest stocks of gold.

Americans may have grounds for criticism in the existing armaments of Europe and in the policies of some of her

governments, but that was not the operative reason why she rejected the British proposals. She rejected them because the politicians who dictated her policy made, as was said by Hilton Young, "the ledger a bible and and commercialism a god."

Business Prosperous: Future Not Clearly Indicated

From the National Bank of Commerce in New York

BUSINESS is now in the midsummer waiting period and there are as yet no certain indications as to whether or not the high rate of activity of the latter half of 1925 will be duplicated. On the basis of current conditions, it is easy to reason that the customary Autumn expansion superimposed on present volume will result in a general level of Fall and Winter business even higher than last year. The upward trend of prices of important basic commodities and the optimistic undertone in those industries usually regarded as most sensitive to business trends certainly justify confidence in the outlook. Thus, the steel industry has slowed down much less than is usually expected at mid-summer. The machine-tool business is good. Automobile output has been moderately reduced in order to make preparations for new models and other seasonal adjustments, but manufacturers are making ready for a large Fall demand. The railroads are improving their facilities in anticipation of a heavy Autumn freight movement. The electrical industries are active, domestic copper consumption is large and the price undertone strong. So also are the prices of other nonferrous metals. Heavy chemicals are firm notwithstanding seasonal inactivity in their markets.

Freight carloadings from January to June exceeded all previous records for a first half year. Retail trade is excellent. There has been widespread expectation that profits would gradually narrow as the year advances, due to severe competition and the rising costs which always mark the closing stages of long periods of active business, yet both volume and profits of many large, representative, well-managed enterprises are running ahead of last year.

The crop outlook is good as a whole, conditions having improved since June 15 in most regions. The only large areas in which crop prospects are definitely poorer than at that time are the Spring-wheat territory of the Dakotas and Minnesota and the Delta cotton region. Despite low prices for most agricultural products except hogs, farmers are showing confidence in the ultimate soundness of their business by heavy purchases of agricultural equipment.

If it is easy to find reasons for a comparatively unqualified optimism, it is likewise not hard to find grounds for pessimism in such uncertainties as the building outlook and doubts as to the ability of the country indefinitely to absorb automobiles at the rate of output which has prevailed for the last six months. The depression in wool and cotton textiles is unrelieved and the boot and shoe manufacturers continue to struggle with adverse conditions.

However, to be pessimistic too far in advance of untoward business developments is quite as serious an error of judgment as is the fatuous belief that industry will continue to expand uninterrupted. The United States is an amazing country both as to natural resources and the productive power of its citizens. In consequence it is full of surprises. That a large volume of business will be done in the remaining months of 1926 is a certainty.

German Steel Exports

From The Journal of Commerce, New York

The outstanding feature of iron and steel developments in Europe is the rapid rise of Germany as a competitor in the markets of the world. As judged by exports, that country has gradually expanded her sales abroad in the last three years until she leads the world today. The actual data for this year to April 1, the latest available, as compared with other years, are as follows, in gross tons per month:

1926 (first quarter).....	367,000
1925.....	267,000
1924.....	128,000
1913.....	517,300

At 367,000 tons per month, or 1,101,100 tons for the first quarter, Germany leads all countries for the first time since before the war. In 1913 her export rate was 517,300 tons per month, but this figure included Luxemburg. The showing therefore is an impressive one.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE stock market has been active and irregular with reaction in some issues balanced against sharp flare-ups in others. A week of such churning is natural enough after a fortnight of rapid and almost continuous advance. What is more significant, however, is a marked shift of interest away from the old leaders of semi-investment character into the more speculative stocks.

The general advance came to a halt with the reaction Thursday and Friday of last week, but prices rallied quickly with new high records made in Steel and Can on Saturday and in General Motors on Monday. The latter stock was easily the outstanding feature of the market, with heavy trading (one day running over 200,000 shares) and a spectacular advance to above 170. Other motor stocks responded much better than has recently been their habit, Hudson being especially strong. But while the strength in motors lasted well into the current week, most other stocks quickly developed a reactionary tone. Steel and Can sold off and the oils were quite weak. Rails also drifted lower, although this is scarcely a matter for surprise in view of the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal of a sorely needed advance in freight rates in the Western district. Baldwin Locomotive, Republic Iron and Steel and a few other specialties advanced sharply and suddenly. On the whole the character of the leadership and the general behavior of the market was poorer than at any time since the beginning of the advance last May.

Two items in the week's news were distinctly unfavorable and provided ample warrant for any decline which has occurred. In the first place the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in the Western rate case is frankly disheartening. Then there was the sharp decline in French francs, the fall of another French Ministry and near panic in Paris. Strangely enough neither of these developments produced an immediate market response. Stocks advanced for two days after the Commerce Commission's decision had been announced and during some of the sharpest declines in the franc period. When later on stocks finally did react it was long enough after the first announcement of the unfavorable news to cast some doubt on whether there was really much connection between the news and the decline.

Domestic trade reports continue mildly favorable, with better activity in the markets for consumers' goods and with the steel industry again operating at close to 90 per cent. of capacity. No definite turn is yet evident in the automobile business, but it is anticipated that the next two months may throw considerably more light on the real underlying facts of the situation. The Street's greatest interest at present lies in the agricultural district and in the grain and cotton markets. Wheat, corn and cotton may provide not only an indication of the business trend but may play an important part in next Fall's election.

Probably in sympathy with the weakness in French and Belgium Government obligations coincident with demoralization in the exchange markets, bonds generally have drifted lower, although with exceptions here and there in the case of certain high-grade railroad issues. Short-term money continues in ample supply with unimportant fluctuations in rates. The statement of the reporting member banks of the Federal reserve system, as of July 4, shows a decline in borrowings at the reserve banks, and both commercial and collateral loans have declined slightly. Other Continental exchanges were naturally affected by the French crisis, this situation serving as an explanation of the week's principal development in the exchange markets.

A. McB.

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American Copper Learns From British Rubber



WITH the battle still raging over the Stevenson act, which controls the production of one major raw material, this Summer is to witness a renewed attempt to govern the distribution of another principal commodity. An impartial economist may be considerably enlightened, or possibly amused, by the exponents of this Made in America combine, who in all probability will be the same persons who object to the British-born rubber control. While some copper miners seem to feel that they are as badly off as were rubber producers a few years ago, they are not so open in announcing plans for higher prices as the latter then were; in fact, their avowed intention is merely to "stabilize" prices by regulating distribution in the export (principally European) market.

Proposed "Association of Copper Exporters"

"Stabilization" is susceptible of various interpretations. Some consumers have immediately raised the cry of monopoly, and even when the monopoly protests that it will not boost prices the consumer merely replies that that's a fine theory, but— They remember what happened to rubber, although it must be admitted that their analogy is by no means exact, and they have a pretty well grounded suspicion that rubber planters talked "stabilization" just as loudly before the Stevenson act was put into operation. When control of rubber was contemplated it was selling at 17½ cents, and the world's output had a market value of only \$150,000,000. In 1925 the average market price was 72½ cents, and the value of the world crop on that basis was over \$800,000,000. Copper consumers expect no such movement in copper, but they are inclined to believe that "stabilization" is a weasel word when used to mean prevention of decline. They would welcome stable prices as much as producers, but they are a little bit afraid of stabilization upward.

The producers hope to achieve stabilization in copper prices through an "Association of Copper Exporters," originally termed a Copper Export Trading Company when preliminary plans were first announced early in 1926. This new association was to have been functioning under the Webb-Pomerene act by the first of July, but details were not completed in time, and commencement of operations has now been postponed. This delay is not surprising in view of the tremendous size of the undertaking, which it is claimed will include foreign and domestic producers of 90 per cent. of the world's copper.

Combination Possible Under Webb-Pomerene Act

Numerous other raw materials have been subject to control in the past, either private or Government. Secretary Hoover has pointed out that potash, nitrate, coffee, camphor, Egyptian cotton, mercury, sisal, iodine as well as rubber have been effectively controlled by Governments in recent years, and twenty to thirty others could be easily controlled. In addition to controls of raw materials, there have been unnumbered combinations to market finished products. The proposed Association of Copper Exporters, while dealing with a raw material, would come closer to the marketing controls in the latter class. Practically all such movements toward control have started not in the United States but in other countries where public opinion and the laws are less inimical to combination and monopoly.

In the copper industry, however, the United States is the dominant factor and must be the prime mover in any agree-

ment, although it has been hinted that the increasingly important African producer, Union Miners du Haut Katanga, has been one of the originators of recent plans. Unfortunately for ease of accomplishment, American producers find agreements difficult to make without violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The way was somewhat smoothed by Congress immediately after the war, when it passed the Webb-Pomerene act allowing combinations in foreign trade which it frowned upon in domestic business. Since half of the 1925 total American refinery output of new copper was exported the appropriate lever to work with lay at hand.

Three principal reasons are advanced to demonstrate the need of "stabilized" copper prices:

1. **Low prices.** This reason is common to nearly all plans for control. Most of the time since the war copper prices have been low compared with pre-war days. Many financial writers and copper producers have carelessly assumed that they are, therefore, too low, whereas they are actually showing the natural results of improved copper mining technique. The very fact that the most prosperous mines of today are those working on deposits which were considered worthless twenty years ago points the direction in which changes have occurred. All the way from extraction of the ore to the refining of the metal very important improvements have been introduced, possibly the most significant being the flotation method of concentration.

Some companies which have not kept up with the progress of this technique,

or whose reserves are approaching the vanishing point, feel the pinch of lower prices as do marginal producers in every line of industry under similar circumstances. It is no proof that copper prices are too low to assert that they are below 1913 levels or lower than certain other commodities. Far-seeing producers, indeed, do not stress this claim, realizing that the future of their industry depends upon low prices and quantity production, but many of them do give weight to the second and third reasons outlined below.

The real test of whether or not copper prices are too low lies in the profits being made by the producing companies. The ideal test would be earnings on actual capital invested, but unfortunately uninflated figures of capitalization are hard to arrive at and are the subject of perpetual dispute. As an interesting sample of conditions it may be noted that twenty-two leading companies in 1925 made a new peace-time record in earnings at \$105,000,000 after depreciation, or about \$3 per share. This may be compared with \$58,000,000 in 1924 and \$63,000,000 in 1923. These companies last year found it possible to pay out \$65,000,000 in dividends and only three out of the twenty-two are not paying dividends at the present time. While these figures are not conclusive as to whether copper prices are high enough, they do put the burden of proof on the producers. The fact that substantial dividends are being generally paid and that bond issues have been pretty well cleared up ahead of maturity is *prima facie* evidence of profitable operations.

2. **Export market manipulation.** Amer-

ican producers have felt that the export market was largely responsible for low prices because of manipulation on the part of foreign dealers and London speculators. It has been noted that American buyers frequently wait for quotations from the London Metal Exchange before making up their minds as to prices for the day. Experience with the highly efficient marketing organizations spreading over the United Kingdom and Europe has made them feel that they were being jockeyed out of legitimate profits by go-betweens who had nothing to do with the actual consumption of copper. American producers have found that these European dealers upset their best plans by shopping around, playing one producer against another, holding supplies off the market at one time, unloading them inconveniently at another, making their views outweigh those of the producers through the publicity of the London Metal Exchange.

In the United States copper producers deal direct with the consumers and do not have to face the undoubtedly clever trading which marks the export market. Through the proposed Association of Copper Exporters producers apparently hope to introduce the American system into Europe.

To meet the bitter opposition from European distributors aroused by any such proposal it is said that the new export company will use some of the old channels for distributing its copper, although it is to be presumed that control of the commodity will rest with the producers. The consumers abroad have not been accustomed to paying cash as in America, but have been extended terms by these dealers often up to six months. They have been financed to such an extent that present proposals are causing them serious alarm. It is no light matter to break up marketing organizations which have operated successfully for generations, and just what the effect will be in the European market is problematical.

3. **Competition between producers.** It is natural to find part of the basis for any attempt at control in previous unhealthy competition. It has been a favorite topic of the financial papers that competition between copper producers has been "insensate," "short-sighted," &c. Doubtless the owners of high-cost copper mines have felt the same way about it. Unfortunately, the interests of one mine may dictate capacity production at a low price, while the interests of another may call for moderate production at a higher price.

Every mine runs into the problem of unit cost: the lower the production the higher the cost per pound. In fact, most of the "insensate" competition is not competition at all, but simply the desire to run a copper mine in the most efficient manner possible.

The question of competition is intimately linked with low prices and export market manipulation, but for the time being the divergent interests of producers have apparently been harmonized sufficiently to find a ground for common action.

Proposed Method of Stabilizing Prices

Official details of the new Association of Copper Exporters have not yet been published, but it is understood that all prominent American copper mining companies, except Miami, and all foreign producers of any size, except Rio Tinto, which caters to a special market, and the Japanese mines, which do no exporting, will take part in the new association.

Just how the export market will be controlled has not yet been announced. It is understood that each producer will maintain his present selling outlets in Europe, but will be allowed to participate in the various sales of other agencies, if it so elects. The plan is intended to be flexible, allowing some freedom to each member. While a Brussels accounting office will probably maintain records as

Books on Business and Economics

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS



R. PEEL is an economist of ability, both *théorique* and *pratique*, and an able writer. He gives us here an illuminating, brief survey of French fiscal policy and practice since the Revolution, ending with suggestions toward salvage and rehabilitation. He is far more lucid than most writers in his category. In proceeding as an economist he has not, like so many others, quite divested himself of human qualities; he is not altogether unaware of the psychological element in economic problems. Nor is he devoid of humor even—that sweetener of the sourest theme. He has almost produced a great book.*

Almost, not quite. He lacks the faculty of levitation, that prerogative of genius, which gives us an airplane view of the matter. He is too much enamored of certain theories. He seems to consider the income tax the be-all and end-all of fiscal science. Caillaux, the wizard of Mamers, has ensorcelled him. It is a reasonable deduction from his book, not only that, in the author's view, M. Caillaux is a fiscal and financial genius of the first order, which would be all to the good, but also that there's scarcely another in all France capable of intelligent views on the fisc and finance, which were all to the bad. If he is generally lucid, he is by no means always so; and he lacks the *plus* quality of lucency—another prerogative of genius. He avoids close grapple with the supreme difficulties. The chapters that undertake to explain the fall of the franc seem to this reviewer quite inadequate.

Writers on finance seem to be in a conspiracy to treat the subject of exchange as a mystery; their discussions thereof have a bouquet of *diablerie* and hocus-pocus. We had thought better of Mr. Peel; but vainly. On the whole, however, in analysis and destructive criticism Mr. Peel is very good indeed; where he is definitely and emphatically lacking is in the field of constructive suggestion. The implied advice to France to follow the man from Mamers would be more compelling if a clear indication were furnished as to whether the man from Mamers purposes to lead, but such clear indication is lacking. No one who wishes to understand the present situation in France can afford to "forego the lecture" of Mr. Peel's book, but the diagnosis is incomplete, and little of moment is offered toward relief of the patient.

Taxes are variously grouped, but the commonly accepted grand general division is into direct and indirect taxes. This division involves, to be sure, a vague and indeterminate unsatisfactory element, but on the whole it is a valid division, and a main preoccupation of fiscal authorities is to determine the proper proportion of direct and indirect taxes.

Of direct taxes the income tax tends to be the most important. In Great Britain it is the most productive of all taxes and yields up to expectation. In France, however, for a variety of reasons, it fails to yield up to smaller expectations. The institution of that tax in France was, of course, a very important matter, but it seems to me that Mr. Peel devotes to it an undue share of space. That institution was only one feature of a general revision of the taxation system over the years 1914 to 1920, with result that, as Mr. Peel says, France today "stands possessed of a taxation system which,

*The Financial Crisis of France: By the Hon. George Peel. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited.

Continued on Next Page

to sales position and prices obtained, it is understood that there will be no limitation as to sales in particular countries, merely an attempt to keep sales of each individual within a certain percentage figure of the total. It is said, moreover, that the contract between members will date only for six months as a trial period, at the end of which time it may be revised for a considerably longer period. These details are still the subject of extended negotiations and may be considerably modified before official publication, but the essence of the whole proposal will be elimination of middlemen and producer control of the copper from mines to consumer.

Refinery Stocks Low

The launching of these new proposals for an export association in copper immediately recalled experiences of a somewhat similar organization just after the war. At that time, huge surplus stocks of war copper were overburdening the market, and the principal function of the Copper Export Association was to finance these stocks, which was done successfully. As soon as that function was accomplished, however, dissension as to policies caused a split-up and practical cessation of operations. The rock on which that association split was the opposing interests of custom smelters and

original producers. If the smelter is not to speculate on the market price, he must sell as much as he takes in currently, and any attempts to restrict markets, even if only the export market, interfere with this mode of operation.

The present situation is not analogous to the one which stimulated the formation of the old association. Instead of the huge war-time stocks then existing, at present refinery stocks of refined copper are extremely low. The industry is not now faced with a tremendous collapse in general business, particularly in Europe, as it then was; prospects are rather for steady, if slow, improvement over the next few years.

Difficulties Ahead

If higher prices are brought about, it is difficult to see how the new association can escape the vigilance of the Department of Justice, even though it may be perfectly legal under some sections of the Webb-Pomerene act; other sections specifically state that any act which affects prices within the United States is illegal. As a general rule, the price of a commodity can be effectively controlled only by curtailing the supply or expanding the demand, or both. The new association is to do neither of these, but is to eliminate certain speculative aspects of the market. Achievement of

essential stability by minor means would be notable in the history of world-wide commodity markets.

There will be a strong temptation, if failure seems imminent, to use a very effective and readily available weapon—concerted curtailment of production. (The June figures for the industry have aroused suspicion in some quarters that a gentleman's agreement may already be operating in the field of production, but such an assumption is subject to confirmation by later developments.) In such a case, the legal aspects of the association would become uppermost, and the Department of Justice would find it necessary to choose between a limited part of the Webb-Pomerene act and all of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The whole project is a huge experiment, which will be followed with interest by all students of prices and price control. It will be remembered that the famous Stevenson act, although operating directly upon supply, had little effect on rubber prices for some time after its passage—it could not change economic trends, but eventually accelerated those under way. The copper producers are attempting to influence an important world-wide market without "direct action." In doing so, the chances are always great that the eventual results will be worse than the uninterrupted flow of

economic developments.

The copper producers since the war have shown great wisdom along two fundamental lines:

1. Lower costs of production. This has already been referred to and efforts in this direction may be expected to continue, although such drastic changes within a short period are not to be expected from now on.

2. Greater consumption of copper. Chiefly because of lower prices, but to some extent also through judicious advertising, the use of copper has expanded greatly in this country, more than is accounted for by the natural growth of industry. The post-war poverty of Europe has prevented a similar development abroad, but there is no reason why it should not take place in the course of time.

This raises the question as to whether copper producers have shown the same wisdom in their attempt to handle the export market as they have in approaching their other two problems. Greater output at lower costs may be considered the American way of making progress, rather than the Old World method of controlling markets. The copper producers will doubtless continue to find it more efficacious than any association they can devise.

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS

Continued From Preceding Page

though open to criticism in many points of assessments and of levy, is soundly conceived."

But, whatever the defects, past or present, of the French taxation system, whatever its injustices in the matter of incidence, however open to criticism in respect of assessment and levy, the present woes of France are to be ascribed in only a minor degree to those defects.

To what causes in chief, then, are the woes of France to be ascribed?

During the war period there was no increase of taxation. All the war expenses proper of the five war years were covered by borrowing to the tune of 145 milliards of francs. The professional economists, in general, are very critical upon this policy. One is pleased, however, to note that Mr. Peel's condemnation is faint. He cites "in mitigation" that almost the whole male population of France was mobilized from the very first days of the war. "This profoundly upset the collection even of the old taxes and rendered the organization of any new taxes extremely difficult." Difficult, to be sure!

Of the 145 milliards borrowed, 15 per cent. came from advances by the Bank of France; 29 per cent. by way of national defense bills and similar temporary loans; 36 per cent. from permanent loans; and 20 per cent. from foreign loans. The borrowings from the bank resulted in an immense increase of the latter's note circulation and in decrease of the ratio its specie to circulation and deposits from 63 per cent. in 1914 to 18.5 per cent. in 1918. The chief criticism to be made in regard to the loans is that the maturities of the short-term obligations were not sensibly distributed—a cause of infinite vexation to the Treasury ever since.

In 1915 the internal purchasing value of the franc had fallen from par (19.3 cents) to the equivalent of 13.8 cents; in 1916 to 10.3 cents; in 1917 to 7.4 cents; thence to the end of 1922 there was little change.

We have now to consider the period from the armistice to the close of 1923. During those five years another 150 milliards of francs was added to the public debt; all internal borrowing of the same general character, and with the same general results, as the borrowings 1914-1918. A hideous addition, to be sure, even considering the depreciated value of the franc, but the following considerations may be offered "in mitigation":

The greater part of the borrowed sums was applied to reconstruction and to pen-

sions and separation allowances, absolutely necessary categories of expense. A considerable part, to be sure, was applied to the needs of the ordinary budget. But on this head it has to be observed that by reason of the sundry dislocations the machinery of assessment and collections pertaining to the new "soundly conceived" (Mr. Peel's words) system of taxation was not for a long time brought effectively to bear. I gather that in Mr. Peel's opinion it could not be; that is emphatically this writer's opinion. But in 1920 there was a mighty effort to get it into full swing; and thence until the present time the yield has steadily increased. Today 21 per cent. of the national income in France is absorbed by taxation (as against 11.5 per cent. in the United States); the heaviest taxation burden in the world, Great Britain not excepted. And here it may be remarked (a point not sufficiently emphasized by Mr. Peel) that the limit of taxation to be squeezed out of the country has well-nigh been reached. There is much room for improvement in distribution, for correction of the incidence, but a very considerable addition to the present total is out of the question.

I characterized the above considerations as "mitigating." I would go further (and so, I think, would Mr. Peel, though he does not make himself clear) and say that these considerations considerably more than offset proper criticism of fiscal and financial management during those five years. "But," it is urged, "the French Government incurred these monstrous debts on the false theory that the money would be recovered from Germany." A false theory, yes, but not falsely asserted. "Le fantôme des Réparations!" indeed; but only furnishing the latest and most compelling proof that man is a gullible animal, a child of illusion. He believes (and your Poincaré even, is no exception) what he wishes to believe, especially where Patria or Helen is concerned. It cannot be doubted that the phantom was honestly thought to be the real Helen until with the failure of the Ruhr experiment eyes were unsealed. With her eyes on the lovely phantom, France trod the primrose path of the borrower toward the bonfire of the franc. Yet it may not too strongly be emphasized that, reparations or no reparations, the ruin of the devastated region had to be repaired. In one aspect of the matter, the illusion was a blessing.

At last the eyes were unsealed, whereof the most absolute evidence was at once forthcoming in the inability of the Government to float further loans. This meant, of course, that confidence in the

solvency of the State was rudely, might soon be fatally, prejudiced. Only one means of meeting emergent requirements now remained available, namely, recourse to the Bank of France. Such recourse would mean further inflation, further depreciation of the franc, the Russian, the Prussian road to Avernus. So long as the eyes were fixed on the phantom, the depreciation of the franc was scarcely noticed; anyway, when the tide of German gold should come flooding in, the franc would rebound to par. Now the eyes were opened, the low state of the franc was tragically apparent, and the danger of acceleration of the downward movement obvious.

Up to the point of the unsealing of the eyes the French authorities were more to be pitied than censured. Since then they have deserved censure quite as much as sympathy. I mean by "authorities" both Government and Parliament, chiefly the latter. Obviously a super-effort of retrenchment, of organization, was indicated; the franc must be stabilized and, at whatever risk to the Government making the announcement, the announcement must be made that ultimate revalorization of the franc must needs be at a low par. Instant, instant action!

Instead, definitive action has been postponed for two and a half years into the present supercrisis. The indicated program today is what it was two and a half years ago; merely the new par of the franc must now be lower—the which involves an unpleasant consideration. Up to the time of the unsealing of the eyes there was no bouquet of repudiation attaching to the depreciation of the franc; there is the soupçon of such a bouquet attaching to the later depreciation. Postponement for two and a half years of the clearly indicated action was due primarily to selfish, vicious politics.

All the vices of the French political system have been in full flourish and clamant assertion.

Last September Mr. Peel declared his conviction that, "in spite of the extraordinary difficulties of her situation, France can attain to a revenue so reorganized and to an expenditure so adjusted as to secure for herself a bearable budget, a debt within her compass, and a stabilized franc." That conviction must have been somewhat weakened by developments since last September, but it is still justified. The means to salvation are those which for two and a half years have been apparent to all who have given deep consideration to the subject; Mr. Peel has indicated them, though a little vaguely and timidly; the report of the Expert Commission defines them sharply and clearly.

Of course, the grand presupposition of stabilization of the franc is funding of the debts to the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Peel's conclusion on this matter is expressed as follows: "It seems that the future of French finance, in this department of it, is inextricably involved with the Dawes plan, and that therefore France will always hold herself morally free to associate her payments to her Allies with her receipts from Germany."

The words quoted seem to me quite true. I make bold to believe, moreover, that this principle is acquiesced in by the Washington authorities. But for obvious reasons Washington cannot allow a statement of that principle to be embodied in the Franco-American debt agreement. It is an unspeakable tragedy that the French should so little understand the American psychology as not to perceive that, should that principle be seriously challenged by German default, France would be treated by us—with great consideration. J. B.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY



TREASURY operations at the outset of the new fiscal year of 1927 reflected an even better condition of the Government's finances than at the beginning of the year just closed, and 1926 proved to be in many ways one of the most surprisingly satisfactory years on record. Should the relative trends of receipts and expenditures during 1927 continue along the lines indicated by the first half month's activities of the Treasury, another year of accomplishments in Government fiscal affairs is in store for the country.

As yet the Treasury's books carry the operations of the present fiscal year only through July 17, which is obviously too short a period under which to base predictions. Nevertheless a very broad comparison can be drawn between the early days of July this year and the corresponding period a year ago, due in large measure to the use of some of the excess receipts of 1926 to meet expenditures which ordinarily would not have been made until after July 1.

For the month of July to the 17th, or for the new fiscal year to date, which is the same thing, the Treasury shows an excess of receipts over expenditures of more than \$3,500,000, whereas for the same period last year there was an indi-

cated deficit of over \$57,500,000. Receipts have gone up and expenditures have gone down, although the Treasury got the benefit of some farm bureau financing at the beginning of the month that helped the revenues materially.

Ordinary receipts for the month to date aggregate \$153,000,000 as compared with \$118,000,000 for the same period a year ago. The total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts amounted to nearly \$130,000,000 as against almost \$176,000,000 for the first seventeen days of the fiscal year 1926. But the total expenditures for the current month included \$20,000,000 on account of the sinking fund, while at this time last year operations in the sinking fund account had not yet been commenced.

Although naturally in comparatively small amounts, the figures of the principal sources of Federal revenue at the opening of the year showed a continuation of the gain in income tax collection and customs receipts, but a bad drop in the revenues from miscellaneous taxes. Thus customs receipts for the month to date, amounting to \$26,000,000, were about \$2,000,000 in excess of those of the same period last year, while income tax collection, aggregating \$23,000,000, re-

flected an increase of nearly \$3,000,000.

Tax collections figures now offer a direct comparison between the revenue-producing powers of the old law and the new measure enacted by Congress last February. So far at least, the Federal revenues have not suffered from the last reduction of income tax rates. The miscellaneous taxes, however, present a different picture, collection for July to date amounting to \$35,000,000, which is about \$8,000,000 less than for the same period a year ago. Effects of the outright repeals of many of the so-called nuisance taxes, as indicated by the early July figures, disclose that the Government is losing more from tax reduction in that direction than is being gained through increased revenues from income taxes and customs.

The principal item in the Government's receipts for July thus far is \$50,000,000 from securities other than railroad securities. This item is large in comparison with only \$3,000,000 a year ago, but for the current month it represents the proceeds of the new issue of Federal land bank bonds which were sold on July 1. The proceeds of this issue made possible the jump in total receipts over those of a year ago and served to give the Treasury's accounts for 1927 a

start well on the favorable side of the ledger, until it can be demonstrated whether other sources of Federal revenue will absorb the losses on account of miscellaneous tax receipts.

Ordinary Expenditures Lower

Ordinary expenditures for July to date, exclusive of public debt operations, aggregated \$129,000,000 as compared with \$175,000,000 for the same period last year, during which time there were no public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts. The high lights of the beginning of the fiscal year spending of the Government are the blank in the postal deficiency column as compared with \$10,000,000 a year ago, and the fact that tax refunds amounting to \$8,000,000 were \$4,000,000 less than for the corresponding period last year.

This \$14,000,000 saving in expenditures absorbs at the start the last-minute charges against 1926 receipts made by the Treasury in the closing days of June. In other words, had the postal deficiency been carried over into July and some of the tax refunds originally allocated to this year been permitted to remain on their schedule, the Government expenditures for the first part of July would have been \$14,000,000 greater.

Progress in the reduction of the out-

standing public debt during the past year was reflected by the lower interest charges to be met in July. Interest on the public debt so far totals \$10,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than for the same period a year ago. However, this saving in interest charges is offset by increases in the disbursements of the spending departments of the Government. General expenditures, which include these operations, amounted to \$102,000,000 for the first part of July as compared with \$119,000,000 a year ago.

Public debt operations of the Treasury so far during July have been confined practically to the use of \$20,000,000 out of the sinking fund for the purchase of Third Liberty Bonds. Other public debt transactions were minor in character. The only significance of the public operation so far lies in the fact that the Treasury is getting an earlier start than usual in making expenditures out of the sinking fund. The earlier this fund is depleted the better the chance the Treasury stands of repeating next June the feat it accomplished last month in omitting the customary financing for the last quarter of the fiscal year and meeting its requirements entirely out of current receipts, including the quarterly installment of income taxes. H. E. SARGENT.

Loss of Our Gold Neither Likely nor Desirable

This is the last of a series of three articles* on "The Destiny of Our Gold."



IN the previous articles it was shown that Government expenditures abroad, ocean freight payments, immigrants' remittances and tourists' expenditures will be utterly incapable of absorbing our favorable balances of trade and interest. There is also a strong indisposition, apparently as vigorous as ever after a century of history, to lower our tariffs and permit the payment of exports and interest by means of imported commodities. Moreover, our gold supply is already disproportionately and undesirably large and it is to no one's interest to encourage further increases of our golden treasure at the expense of customers who sorely need it. There seems to be but one way out of our predicament, namely, to make loans abroad; and, of course, Europe has no way of recovering our gold except by our still greater investments abroad.

Our Foreign Investments Will Continue to Expand

The extent to which loans are being made abroad, represented by new foreign bond issues in the United States and other foreign investments of American capital, are estimated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to average about one billion dollars, the only year that fell much below that figure being 1923. The present transition of American banking from a national to an international scope is one of the outstanding facts of financial history. America, until recently a debtor, has absorbed huge capital contributions from Europe, and our bankers have found better investment opportunities within our borders than abroad. They have shifted capital from region to region, industry

to industry, but not to foreign parts. They looked to the interior, to the frontier moving westward, to the intenser utilization of our resources; and left the rest of the world to European bankers. They do not know foreign banking methods or foreign investments, and our investors, wholly inexperienced in evaluating foreign securities, discriminate against them.

The consequence is that a strong educational and advertising campaign is a necessary corollary to the shift from domestic to foreign investments, and such devices as the investment trust must be developed to obviate the objections to purchasing foreign securities directly. This movement is well under way. It is handicapped by our national policy of aloofness and by the marked political instability abroad. There is every reason, however, for believing that foreign bonds and stocks will constitute an increasing proportion of the holdings of our investors as America becomes the world's great creditor. To date the chief interest of American capitalists has been in Government bonds or in bonds of corporations controlled or guaranteed by Governments; nevertheless, the total value of foreign corporate securities bought here in 1925 was nearly four times as great as in 1924, and in European securities alone 14 times as great.

If one deducts our capital credit items (i. e., the foreign loans paid off, the sales of securities to foreigners and the principal of debts to the United States Government paid) from the capital debit items (i. e., the new foreign bond issues in the United States, and other investments of American capital abroad), the net difference shows that every year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, except 1923, these capital transactions have resulted in extending to the outside world annual amounts ranging from 432 millions to

874 millions. In the year 1923 a reverse balance of 109 millions occurred.

Growth of Foreign Investments Will Be Slow

It is now evident that the extent of the investment of American capital in European securities will be the dominant influence in tipping the international scales to one side or the other, bringing us gold or taking it away. Remembering the natural aversion of our investors to foreign securities and the slowness with which the hoary preference for domestic bonds will be reduced, no warrant appears for expecting the annual investment in new foreign securities to exceed the net favorable balance of trade and interest, and, therefore, for fearing that it will act as a factor to occasion gold exports rather than to prevent gold imports. An odd year may come now and then, like 1919, when the creditor nation, with the largest favorable trade balance the world has ever seen in any country, may lose gold on an unprecedented scale; but in all probability such an anomalous year will be offset by others when new investments abroad will fall below our favorable balance and bring us as much gold again.

It is folly, however, to imagine that

the investment abroad of our trade surplus is a permanent solution of our gold problem, whether considered as the prevention of the importation or of the exportation of gold, for the simple reason that the accumulation of foreign securities in America will increase our favorable interest balance until it, in conjunction with our favorable trade balance, will exceed the desirable investments abroad and interest rates there will fall below the home level because of this very supply of capital. The estimated value of American investments abroad at the end of the calendar years 1923, 1924 and 1925 was 8,105 million dollars, 9,230 millions and 10,405 millions, respectively. It seems inevitable that sometime we shall be forced to receive foreign commodities in payment of interest on old loans, and that so long as we maintain our high protective tariff the gold problem will be rather to prevent further net importations of gold than to prevent its loss by export.

Debt Cancellations Would Check Gold Imports

This probability is increased by our policy with reference to the payment of our loans to the Allies during the war period, a policy which likewise runs counter to our tariff policy. In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates of capital items the sum of "foreign loans paid off," "sales of securities to foreigners," and "principal

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Bonds

Short Term Notes

Acceptances

of debts to the United States Government paid," has amounted to an average of a half-billion dollars, being lowest in 1921 and 1922 and highest in 1925. All but 244 millions of the ten and a half billions of total debt of the Allies to us has now been funded, and the payments agreed upon amount to 205 millions for 1926, and for succeeding years rise by small amounts to 313 millions in 1936.

He is an optimist, however, who believes either that these payments will be met fully on due date or that the principal or payment obligations will not be scaled down by future "Debt Commissions." One method, in other words, of relieving ourselves of further importations of gold, or of abandoning our protective tariff will be the further cancellation of the Allies' debt to us. This method is dependent upon political caprice and not subject to definite forecast, but it must ever be remembered that leniency toward our foreign debtors will be an easy means of checking gold importations, and it may be that some day international amity will weigh more heavily among the principles of foreign policy than our present isolation policy allows.

The Influence of Interest Rates

The balance of investment in the future will be greatly influenced by the relative movements of interest rates in America, Europe and the rest of the world. After 1920 several factors joined to depress interest rates in the United States to abnormally low levels; the heavy importations of gold, the business depression, the great additions to our capital during recent prosperity and the retirement of some 20 per cent. of our war debt all had this effect. Were it not for the unsettled policy of our currency systems, the possibility of capital taxes and the baffling question of reparations our excess capital would have flowed to Europe in far greater amount than it did to take advantage of the higher rates there. During the years of the near future a process of equalization of rates as between the United States and Europe will surely occur as the fundamental causes for the existing discrepancies disappear as capital regains its international fluidity with the general growth of confidence. The continued investment of America's favorable balance of trade and interest payments abroad will reduce the European rates by adding to the supply of funds there; and the restoration of the gold standard, the stabilization of the currencies and exchange rates, the establishment of stable Governments and the mollification of national hatreds born of the late war will all promote general confidence and reduce the risk factor.

The relative rates of interest will be modified, for short periods at least, by the policies of the central banks. The Federal Reserve Board is opposed to further importations of gold and it has not encouraged exports of gold except to serve some deserving specific end, such as the stabilization of the currency of some European State. By substituting gold certificates for Federal Reserve notes in circulation it has blinded the public to the real reserve situation in the banks and forefended against the lowering of rediscount rates to stimulate business; this desire to prevent credit inflation by maintaining high rediscount rates and the abandonment of the reserve ratio as a determinant of credit policy, only served to attract more gold, and every importation of gold lessened the Reserve Banks' control of the credit situation, for the member banks used it to pay off their obligations to the Reserve Banks, thus stripping them of earning assets and rendering them unable to tighten the market by selling assets, but able to ease it by buying acceptances or securities in the open market. The open market purchases were forced on the Reserve banks in order to give them enough earning assets to enable them to cover expenses, but these purchases tended to defeat their high discount rate and gold policy because they poured more funds into market. According to its annual report for 1925 the Federal Reserve Board is careful not to raise

its rediscount rate in the Autumn season and thus promote gold imports when the balance of trade naturally tends to bring gold to us.

Flow of Gold Being Controlled

Through manipulations of its discount rate the Bank of England likewise is a powerful factor in influencing interest rates and the flow of gold. Since the re-establishment of the gold standard in Great Britain larger amounts of trade and bank funds have tended to stay in London, not only on account of the greater stability of exchange but also on account of the substantial margin of British over American money rates of interest. For a time this margin was so faithfully kept, every change in one rate being followed shortly by a like change in the other country, that the public thought surely some specific agreement to that end had been made between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve authorities at the time the gold loan was arranged with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The New York bank says that it has only a general understanding with the Bank of England to the effect that it will cooperate in the maintenance of the gold standard, and it therefore hesitates to raise the rediscount rate at a time when it will attract gold and embarrass the English bank in its gold operations. It is not probable, however, that the Federal Reserve authorities have even a tacit agreement to keep interest rates low and ignore domestic conditions if artificial ease in the American market were promoting undue speculation or other undesirable condition. So long as interest rates are kept lower in New York than they are in London bank balances will preferably be carried in London and gold be more tautly tied there, where it is needed to support the lately restored gold standard.

Sufficient has now been said to show the point at hand, namely, that both the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve authorities have power, by manipulating the discount rate, to check or encourage the flow of gold to or from New York. Since the restoration of the gold standard the Bank of England has not drawn on its gold loan in New York and appears to have a sufficient gold balance successfully to maintain the standard without our gold.

Interest Rates Will Continue Downward

It seems a certainty that the interest rates of both Europe and America will continue to fall as they have since 1921. Moreover, the rates in Europe should fall faster than in America, not only because American capital is fast flowing thither, but also because relatively greater economic and financial change for the better is likely there than here, inasmuch as the present necessity for borrowing will be abated, the more normal economic life will promote the creation of capital funds, and relief from distractions of war and currency disturbances will reduce the risk element and facilitate the flow of capital. If this forecast of a greater fall of interest in Europe than America proves true it will discourage the outward flow of gold from America.

When a country, like England, on a gold basis, inflates her currency by increasing her Government demand notes, central bank notes or bank deposits, and raises her price level, she encourages the importation of goods from countries where prices are not rising at all or as much, and discourages exportation because goods sold at home command more at home than abroad. She therefore creates an unfavorable balance of trade and tends to lose gold in settlement. The process of inflation may continue until gold reserves are too slender to maintain specie payments and the country passes to an inconvertible paper standard. During the war all the belligerents, except the United States, and many of the neutrals went on the paper basis. The flow of gold to the exporting countries tends also to raise their price levels, and will, unless the inflation abroad be inordinate and continued, automatically stop the flow of gold when the purchasing power

of the two currencies is brought to parity.

Price Level Likely to Continue Downward

It was shown in the second article of this series that it has been the fond expectation of the British bankers and economists that the great gold hoard of the American banks would lead to an inflation of the price level, making it profitable for Europe to ship goods to America even over our high tariff wall and thus wrest from us a part of our gold in settlement of trade balances. This expectation has to date been thwarted by the policy of the Federal Reserve Board and by certain basic business conditions and practices, and so far as can be seen no reason exists for believing these policies and business factors will be seriously changed in the near future.

It is true that Congressman Strong and others fear that we will not be as cautious in later years as we forget the slump of 1920, and that the Federal Reserve Board, without express direction by law to use all its powers to stabilize prices, will succumb to the universal demand for more money. Instead of rising, the price level in the United States has been quite constant for four years, and the tendency at present is slightly downward. Moreover, for a variety of reasons it seems that this tendency will prevail for years to come.

Consequently if gold depended upon rising prices to force it abroad, it would abide with us. But the downward trend of prices is worldwide, except in Poland and Russia, where paper inflation is still under way and the gold standard is not yet restored, and the levels are falling faster in England, Hungary and Germany than in the United States. Such a relative disparity of declines of levels tends

to have the same effect in encouraging gold exports as if all were rising, with America's faster than the other, or as if America's level only were rising. The disparity of price levels has actually been sufficient to put some lines of commodities over the tariff wall in recent months, and the entry of these goods has been a big force in speeding the decline of our price level. Were it not for the fact, however, that this factor working at the season of the year when our favorable balance of trade is normally very small, if indeed there be any at all, it is not believed that it is strong enough to pull much gold away or to withstand the restorative favorable balance of the Autumn months.

The Effect of Gold Production

There is one important factor which may work to keep the world's price level from falling, namely, the production of gold. The present annual production is about \$350,000,000, but with the falling price level it will again become profitable to open marginal mines closed during the war inflation period and to work lower grade ores. From 1900 to 1915 the production of gold was on such a large scale that it, in conjunction with some other lesser factors, elevated prices 2 or 3 per cent. per year. The outlook now is that the world product outside the American will for some years be largely absorbed by the European banks and used to strengthen their reserve ratios rather than to dilate their liabilities; or else, if the conditions of 1926 are somewhat repeated, India will take more than half the product, and it will sink there without inflating effect on the price level. And any gold coming to the United States will likewise, under

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our present anti-inflation policy, be settled uselessly in our Federal Reserve Banks.

The annual gold production of the United States the last three years has approximated 15 per cent. of the world's total, and in the opinion of experts this relatively subordinate position of the United States as a gold producer will be permanent; moreover, whatever growth of production may come in the future due to falling costs, both from lower price level and from more scientific exploitation, will not possibly be more rapid than the growth of wealth and trade; in other words, it will be possible for the United States to absorb her gold product without inflation or exportation.

Enough Gold Abroad to Maintain Gold Standards

The gold product of the world, except that of the United States, will therefore be free to flow to the industrial and monetary uses of Europe and the Far East. Inasmuch as the people of Europe have become used to low percentage gold reserves, they will be content to let

the reserves grow by small annual increments drawn directly from the mines; at the London gold auctions the central banks will compete for the annual product till the day their reserves are restored to what the new banking experience and theory may deem expedient. It seems quite improbable that gold will again circulate in England, so used to paper money and deposit currency have the English become; nor will it enter the currencies as much as it did before the war on the Continent. For purposes both of reserves and circulation the need for gold will be less absolutely and relatively to the volume of business handled, and no new industrial uses of importance have developed.

In the ten years, 1904-1913, the British net gold imports average 5.6 million pounds sterling, a large part of which went to the arts, a smaller part into circulation and the rest into the reserves of the banks, including the Bank of England; during this period the United States absorbed its own product and drew 1.8 millions from abroad. If the drain of gold to the United States be stopped, as both

English and American policy desires, and as has been accomplished to date without resort to the American gold loan made for the purpose, it seems probable that unless wholly untoward conditions arise contrary to expectations, Britain will find its share in the annual gold product sufficient to maintain the gold standard. In fact in his annual address to the shareholders of the Midland Bank, Chairman McKenna last February anticipated that the present supply of gold is in excess of what may be now regarded as the normal demand, that very shortly the excess will have to be absorbed by England and the United States, and that the most logical use of the excess will be for England to ship it to America "either in advance payment of instalments of the American debt or in the accumulation of United States Government bonds."

Our Gold Likely to Remain Here

Inasmuch as the British, under the most trying social and economic conditions, have restored and are maintaining the gold standard without importing

gold from the United States, and as the Germans and other European peoples have brought their currencies to a gold basis and stabilized prices and exchange rates with very small gold loans from us, it seems improbable that the general restoration of the gold standard over the world will require much gold from the United States. When currencies are scaled down to approximately the basis of existing exchange rates, the gold of the central banks is already quite adequate to cover outstanding issues. Indeed, it is quite possible that the lodgment of the bulk of the world's gold in America and its control by the Federal Reserve Board, determined to prevent inflation, have furnished a more stable rock of value to which to anchor the rest of the currencies of the world than could be had if the surplus gold were scattered and the absolute freedom to control credit defeated by such dissipation.

* (1) Our Stock of Monetary Gold and Its Future. June 18, 1926, p. 835.

(2) Our Gold and the Balance of International Payments. July 2, 1926, p. 5.

Europe From an American Point of View

By HENRY W. BUNN



DURING the past fortnight the situation in France has continued to engage the attention to the exclusion of most else in the European scene. A Belgian development flashes out, to be sure, but for the most part it is France, France. Few of the many crises in the history of that nation—so fascinating, so exasperating—has equaled in importance the present one.

This is the French situation as I write. A most reassuring one. Whatever his faults of temperament, Poincaré is recognized as a man of first ability, of stanch integrity, of disinterested patriotism. He inspires confidence. If he is obstinate, he is not hopelessly so. If his obstinacy caused the unfortunate Ruhr experiment, he did finally recognize its futility and he brought about the Dawes Commission. He has been opposed to ratification of the Béranger Agreement, at any rate without modifications or "interpretations"; but it is to be presumed that his fundamental common sense will display itself in that connection. At any rate, the designation of Poincaré for Premier is the happiest development conceivable. The franc said so yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Government bill making permissive (should the miners consent thereto) for the next five years an eight-hour working day in the coal mines, has been enacted. There has been some, but not much, dribbling back to the mines in response to the owners' offers of the old day's wages for a longer day. There is, in fact, no important indication of improvement in the coal-strike situation.

Winston Churchill unboomed himself as follows the other day at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall:

Underneath the confusion and general industrial check of the coal stoppage there are signs of a distinct and even strong revival of trade. The exports for June, despite the general strike, despite the coal stoppage, despite lower prices and complete cessation of coal export, were only 8,000,000 pounds less than in June of last year.

Mr. Churchill is notoriously optimistic, so that it would be unkind to suggest that the world would look rose-colored to Timon himself at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

And, indeed, analysis of the foreign trade figures for June rather tends to justify Mr. Churchill's optimism. For example: The value of imports was only 12 per cent., that of exports only 14 per cent., lower than for June, 1925, though commodity prices were easily 7 per cent. lower than in June, 1925. And,

though coal export practically ceased (coal imports totalling 601,000 tons at a cost of £966,000), and though some of the greater industries were far more depressed than ever before, yet the total value of exports was less than that of April, a normal month free of strikes, by only £2,600,000. Only let the coal strike end and then watch us! says Mr. Churchill; and he probably "has reason."

The depression of the iron and steel industries is sufficiently apparent from the following figures:

Only 11 blast furnaces were in operation on June 30, as against 23 on June 1 and 147 in April. Production of pig iron in June was 41,800 tons, as against 510,000 tons in June of last year. Production of steel ingots and castings was 32,000 tons, as against 585,400 in June, 1925.

BELGIUM

The Belgian Parliament has bestowed on King Albert what it delicately calls an "extension of power" for six months, armed with which his Majesty is to endeavor to rescue Belgium from her distressing fiscal and financial plight. The bill of grant is nicely specific, but the sum of the powers bestowed is a fiscal and financial dictatorship, no less. A quite unprecedented honor, and no doubt abundantly deserved; but, such is the fantastic constitution of affairs that 'tis to be feared that, the happier the results for Belgium, the less happy for the rest of Europe. For suppose the experiment a great success, king-stock might well sky-rocket in Europe; the which, from our American point of view at least, would be a sad thing for Europe. The fact that a king should be fitted for such a function were the merest luck of a millennium; but man is not yet a reasoning animal.

On July 12 the Belgian franc was at its lowest in history; 2.07½ cents. On July 17 it has recovered to 2.44½. On July 18 the Belgian Parliament, pleased with the new look of things, adjourns and leaves it to the King. But, alas, are we to be deceived again? The royal wizardry an illusion, after all? Briand falls, the French franc slidders, and the Belgian franc, unable to refrain its democratic sympathy, slidders too; is at 2.17 on July 20.

A royal Dictator. We shall see what we shall see.

SPAIN

Our information concerning the present exceedingly interesting and important Spanish phase is all too meagre. It seems, however, a proper inference from the dispatches that the recent conspiracy

did not represent an important body of discontent. Apparently the fiscal management is admirable. But one asks in vain what progress has been made with Primo de Rivera's agrarian and educational programs, his communal restorations, this and that. We get some flashy paragraphs which indicate merely that the old gang is sufficiently alive faintly to kick against the pricks; concerning the really essential matters little is forthcoming. It is not creditable to the purveyors of news that their Spanish budget should be so thin. Spain is not negligible.

The peseta holds up well; is quoted at about 15.8 cents.

Spain has decided to go in strong for high protection.

PORTUGAL

It behooves to wait patiently for assurance that the proposed political house-cleaning in Portugal is getting on. To be sure, one is moved to observe that to change your maid every few minutes doesn't seem to be the best way to get your house clean. One of the successive maids—beg pardon, dictators—however, rebukes such impertinence by advising us that the business is being conducted in the typically Portuguese style—no imitation of Italian or Spanish models, if you please.

But why worry about Portugal? If the Portuguese were to chuck their expensive empire and now and then do a little dab of brisk work, they would be prosperous with a handsome margin. But they are temperamentally averse to work. Their chief occupations are sleeping and improvising verses. They are satisfied with lentils and thin wine. They are the happiest people in Europe. What matters it that the escudo is nil? No doubt they will be well advised to stick to the Portuguese style.

GERMANY

Of the European bonds absorbed in the United States in the first half of 1926, seventy-three per cent. were German totalling \$153,625,000, as against \$224,950,000 for the entire year 1925. As the German flotations in this country were distributed with a certain evenness over the half year, some of the largest coming toward the close, the claim, so often heard of late, that the Germans are becoming self-sufficient in respect of capital requirements, challenges sceptical examination. Corporate financing accounted for \$112,325,000 of the above figure of \$153,625,000.

The two million or so German unemployed have been growing restless; once

or twice impatience with their lot has exploded in violence. The Communists work upon them.

Emigrants from Germany in 1925 numbered 62,600, the number for 1924 being 58,300.

ITALY

Mussolini's latest is to order "psychological demobilization" of the Italian people. Most demobilizations are good; but surely this is the best of record. The newspapers must refrain from publishing "incendiary material tending to keep alive the bellicose terminology and spirit."—"Just," as the Irish say.

The Italian crop forecasts are chilling. The lira continues to behave badly. On July 20, in sympathy with the franc, it descended to a new low; namely, the equivalent of 3.17 cents.

The balance of foreign trade for the first five months of this year was adverse by 4,966,000,000 lire, as against 4,735,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1925.

POLAND

The Polish situation is swathed in mystery. The report that Pilsudski was for some days in a sanatorium for nervous diseases requires confirmation, but it is a fair inference from the dispatches that he is piteously unfit to handle the situation created by himself. It would seem that Parliament is gradually resuming its constitutional functions and that Pilsudski is almost ignored. If so, we have here the most pathetic phenomenon in the annals of dictatorship.

The commission of American economic experts, headed by Professor Kemmerer of Princeton, which is to diagnose the Polish malady and prescribe, has arrived in Warsaw and begun work.

It is reported that Poland and Germany are about to resume negotiations looking to a treaty to end the economic war between the two countries which has raged a year or so.

July Issue

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Outstanding Features in the Commodities



COTTON.—Better trade reports from the goods centres and general improvement in confidence have given the market a firmer tone. Private estimates of the crop this week range from below 15,000,000 to 15,275,000 bales, both figures being smaller than the average run of estimates two weeks ago.

If less than 15,000,000 bales are produced, the output will just about equal world consumption. Our exports come to about 8,000,000 bales while our consumption runs, usually, a little under 7,000,000 bales. However, an output above 15,000,000 bales, even though it be only by a few hundred thousand bales, will add to the already heavy stocks and will bring pressure on prices.

Range of Cotton Future Prices

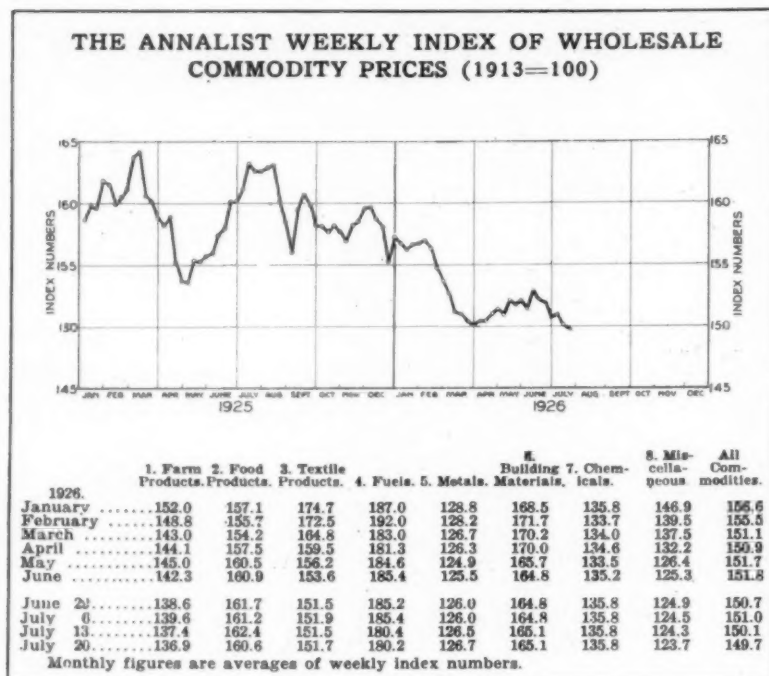
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 13	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 14	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 15	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 16	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 17	17.01	16.80	17.00
Week's range	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 19	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 20	17.01	16.80	17.00
July 21	17.01	16.80	17.00
Close	17.01	16.80	17.00

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
July 12	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 13	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 14	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 15	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 16	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 17	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
Wk's rge.	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 19	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 20	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
July 21	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07
Close	17.01	16.78	17.15	16.94	17.26	17.07

The consumption data, as published by the Government, have proved better than generally expected. During June 518,504 bales were taken, which was slightly in excess of last month and 25,000 bales more than in June of last year. Cotton spinning showed slightly increased activity during the month of June, as compared with May this year, and was a little lower than in June of last year.

Stocks in consuming establishments were given as 1,267,000 bales; in public storage and at compresses 2,407,816 bales, which is considerably above last year. Both exports and imports during June were higher. Perhaps with the lower price of the commodity consumption will continue to be stimulated.

The weather conditions are, on the whole, favorable, with complaints of in-



sect ravages continuing in many sections. Week-end statistics revealed little of interest, except perhaps for the fact that spinners' takings showed an increase over last year.

RUBBER

THE rubber situation is being keenly watched just now because of the uncertainty as to whether shipments of rubber controlled by Great Britain will decline or not. British interests, it is claimed, would rather have the present price continue until the end of the month in order to insure a reduction in shipments.

Range of Rubber Future Prices

	July	Aug.	Sept.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 13	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 14	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 15	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 16	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 17	40.80	40.50	41.20
Wk's rge.	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 19	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 20	40.80	40.50	41.20
July 21	40.80	40.50	41.20
Close	40.80	40.50	41.20

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
July 12	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 13	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 14	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 15	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 16	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 17	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
Wk's rge.	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 19	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 20	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
July 21	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50
Close	41.80	41.20	42.10	42.70	42.50	42.50

While it is generally agreed that with the tremendous expansion in the production of both pleasure cars and trucks a point must be reached at which the existing supplies will prove inadequate, there are certain considerations in this connection that must not be ignored. One of these is that the rubber tire is so built at present that a great part of it can be reclaimed. It has been estimated that last month one-third of all rubber used in the production of rubber products was reclaimed rubber.

In the meantime trade conditions in rubber goods are improving. Shipments of tires are on the increase, probably

because dealers feel that prices are as low as they can be expected to be. Demand is at the season's peak.

WHEAT

THE unusual activity and sharp rise in prices that characterized the first part of this week seem to have been checked, and a downward trend of considerable force has set in during the last two days. Crop reports have been bullish and general sentiment in

Range of Grain Future Prices

	July	Sept.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	1.39%	1.38	1.36%
July 13	1.44	1.43%	1.41%
July 14	1.44	1.43%	1.41%
July 15	1.44	1.43%	1.41%
July 16	1.44	1.43%	1.41%
July 17	1.44	1.43%	1.41%
Wk's rge.	1.44%	1.38	1.40%
July 19	1.44%	1.43%	1.41%
July 20	1.44%	1.43%	1.41%
July 21	1.44%	1.43%	1.41%
Close	1.41%	1.42%	1.46%

Range for 1926 ... 1.56% 1.33% 1.47% 1.23% 1.49 1.32%

Jan. 4. Apr. 3. July 19. Apr. 3. July 20. May 27

CORN.

	July	Sept.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	.73	.72%	.77%
July 13	.73	.72%	.77%
July 14	.73	.72%	.77%
July 15	.73	.72%	.77%
July 16	.73	.72%	.77%
July 17	.73	.72%	.77%
Wk's rge.	.73%	.72%	.77%
July 19	.73%	.72%	.77%
July 20	.73%	.72%	.77%
July 21	.73%	.72%	.77%
Close	.76%	.84%	.86%

Range for 192691% .67 .95% .71% .88% .75

Jan. 9. June 30. Jan. 8. June 28. July 20. June 1

OATS.

	July	Sept.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	.38	.37%	.39%
July 13	.38	.37%	.39%
July 14	.38	.37%	.39%
July 15	.38	.37%	.39%
July 16	.38	.37%	.39%
July 17	.38	.37%	.39%
Wk's rge.	.38%	.37%	.39%
July 19	.40%	.39%	.41%
July 20	.41	.40%	.42%
July 21	.40%	.39%	.42%
Close	.40	.32%	.45%

Range for 192646% .36% .45 .38% .43 .41%

Jan. 4. July 1. Feb. 1. June 30. July 20.

RYE.

	July	Sept.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12	.98%	.97%	1.01%
July 13	1.02%	.96%	1.06%
July 14	1.04	1.02	1.07%
July 15	1.04	1.02%	1.07%
July 16	1.07	1.04%	1.10
July 17	1.05%	1.06	1.08%
Wk's rge.	1.07	.97%	1.10
July 19	1.07%	1.07	1.10%
July 20	1.07	1.06%	1.07%
July 21	1.07	1.08%	1.07
Close	1.08%	1.07	1.13%

Range for 1926 ... 1.12 .82% 1.10 .84% 1.14% .90

Jan. 4. May 18. July 16. May 18. July 19. June 1

the financial markets has been strongly speculative. At present most of the bullish factors appear to have been discounted by the market.

It is highly probable that European demand was to a great extent responsible for the strength in the market. Also crop reports from the Spring wheat belt, although somewhat more favorable, continue to give unsatisfactory conditions. On the other hand, the Canadian crop is reported to be good, and it is believed in many quarters across the border that the crop there will be larger than estimated by the Canadian Government, viz., 348,000,000 bushels as against 411,376,000 last year.

The great unknown in the present situation is the output of Russia. The market does not place much credence in such reports as come through various official and semi-official channels. In reality very little is known of the Russian situation, and estimates here and abroad take care to omit Russia from their accounts. It is indeed difficult to understand the position of Russian wheat. Last year the output was estimated at 577,000,000 bushels, which was a good crop, but the exportable surplus proved disappointingly small. Whether with a good crop this year Russia will be able to draw upon this year's supplies as well as last year's, is a question difficult to answer. Should this be the case, however, much of the recent strength in the wheat market may have been a false move.

SUGAR

LIQUIDATION that has been going on for several weeks has been well absorbed and the market is now displaying considerable strength in line with general expectations. Refiners are benefiting from a better spread between the raw commodity and the refined product, and this is expected to result in more liberal buying by manufacturers of the latter. The fruit crop is very good, and the feeling in trade circles is pretty cheerful.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the sugar beet crop is generally in good condition east of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Nebraska and Michigan; in California and in the intermountain districts, however, the crop is low.

The acreage in most beet sugar States is above last year, except in Ohio, where it is considerably below last year. The total acreage is estimated at 764,000 acres and the crop output is put at 877,000 tons. The acreage of Louisiana cane sugar is reported to be lower and the crop smaller than last year, when 124-

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Outstanding Features in the Commodities

500 tons were produced. Private advices are estimating this year's crop at half that figure.

Reports of serious damage from excessive rains and floods in Czechoslovakia and the less favorable outlook for the crops in Mauritius, Australia, Java and in the West Indies have all tended to bolster up sentiment.

Range of Sugar Future Prices

	Sept.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12...	2.47	2.46	2.65	2.64	2.70	2.69
July 13...	2.46	2.41	2.65	2.59	2.69	2.65
July 14...	2.40	2.38	2.59	2.55	2.63	2.60
July 15...	2.39	2.37	2.56	2.53	2.60	2.58
July 16...	2.39	2.37	2.56	2.54	2.61	2.59
Wk's rge.	2.47	2.37	2.65	2.53	2.70	2.58
July 19...			2.62	2.57	2.65	2.61
July 20...	2.44	2.40	2.64	2.58	2.67	2.62
July 21...	2.40	2.37	2.58	2.55	2.61	2.59
July 21						
Close...	2.37@	2.38	2.54@	2.55	2.59	
	-March-		-May-		-July-	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12...	2.69	2.69	2.77	2.76	2.87	2.86
July 13...	2.69	2.64	2.77	2.72	2.85	2.82
July 14...	2.64	2.61	2.71	2.68	2.81	2.78
July 15...	2.63	2.60	2.70	2.68	2.80	2.77
July 16...	2.63	2.61	2.71	2.69	2.80	2.78
Wk's rge.	2.69	2.60	2.77	2.68	2.87	2.77
July 19...	2.67	2.64	2.77	2.72	2.84	2.81
July 20...	2.69	2.64	2.77	2.73	2.85	2.81
July 21...	2.63	2.61	2.71	2.70	2.80	2.78
July 21						
Close...		2.61		2.70	*2.79	
*Nominal						

*Nominal

COFFEE

THE coffee market has continued its upward trend except when interrupted by profit-taking. There have been no special developments to account for the strength in the commodity except perhaps the fact that Brazil is said to have coordinated its coffee policy by bringing together the three important coffee-producing States. The plan to put her currency on a gold basis has helped to strengthen confidence.

The market has also been called upon to absorb reports of unfavorably cold weather in Brazil. One brokerage house received the following cable: "Present crop weather unfavorable. Next crop weather unfavorable. Rain continues." Nortz & Co., coffee brokers, call attention to the strides made by Africa as a coffee-producing country: "If present prices of coffee continue, Africa with its vast territory and abundant labor supply may some time become a serious competitor of Brazil." By 1930 East African production may reach 700,000 bags.

The chief coffee-producing districts in Africa are Kenya, Tanganyika and Kilimandscharo. The high price of the commodity is inducing many to go into

coffee planting, and the industry is expanding as far south as Transvaal. The African coffee is of good quality.

Range of Coffee Future Prices

	Sept.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12...	17.40	17.30	16.68	16.53		
July 13...	17.25	17.21	16.50	16.42		
July 14...	17.35	17.21	16.58	16.41		
July 15...	17.58	17.40	16.85	16.70		
July 16...	17.61	17.53	16.83	16.73		
Wk's rge.	17.61	17.21	16.85	16.41		
July 19...	17.95	17.80	17.12	16.93		
July 20...	17.80	17.65	16.94	16.80		
July 21...	17.50	17.42	16.67	16.55		
July 21						
Close...	17.46@	17.47	16.57@	16.59	*16.30	
	---March---		May		July---	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 12...	16.10	15.97	15.73	15.53	15.30	15.25
July 13...	15.93	15.87	15.53	15.50	15.29	15.26
July 14...	16.00	15.90	15.62	15.55	15.29	15.26
July 15...	16.27	16.08	15.86	15.65	15.45	15.44
July 16...	16.28	16.15	15.88	15.75	15.63	15.48
Wk's rge.	16.28	15.87	15.88	15.50	15.63	15.25
July 19...	16.50	16.35	16.19	16.00	15.85	15.80
July 20...	16.35	16.20	16.01	15.87	15.70	15.55
July 21...	16.10	16.00	15.72	15.61	15.44	15.39
July 21						
Close...	*16.01		†15.61		*15.36	
*Nominal			†Trading			

*Nominal

*Trading

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW

A Digest of Current Rulings



AN insurance organization, unincorporated, was created under an agreement between certain manufacturers' associations and unions, and provides for the creation of a fund for the payment of benefits in cases of unemployment on the part of the members of the unions. Members of the unions pay to the trustees of the fund — per cent. of their wages and the manufacturers pay to the fund — per cent. of their total weekly payroll of contributing employees. The fund is invested by the trustees, and, in case of unemployment, the unemployed will receive amounts not in excess of — dollars per year.

Held that the fund is not exempt under Section 231 of the Revenue act of 1924. Income Tax Unit Ruling 2291.

Board Decision Not Governing

General Counsel Memorandum No. 159 rules that a credit association is not entitled to exemption under Section 231 (7)

of the Revenue act of 1926 and corresponding provisions of prior Revenue acts, as it is an organization carrying on a business such as is ordinarily carried on for profit.

The facts in this case are that this corporation furnishes credit service to its members exclusively, and that this service consists of making inquiries and recording the information received relative to the experiences of members with parties requesting credit. No special charge is made for this service, but the income of the corporation is derived exclusively from dues collected from its members and interest on its bank balances.

The General Counsel's memorandum points out that the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals in the appeal of the Waynesboro Manufacturers' Association, Waynesboro, Pa., should not be accepted as modifying the present regulations or as warranting a departure by the bureau from the prior practice with respect to granting exemption under Section 231 (7) of the various Revenue acts.

A stockholder surrendering to a corporation, pro rata with all other stock-

holders, 50 per cent. of its stock in the corporation in order to eliminate a deficit appearing on the books of the company realizes no taxable gain and sustains no deductible loss from such transaction. Solicitor's Memorandum 4447.

Depletion

Within the meaning of Section 12 (a) (Second) of the Revenue act of 1916, as amended, a lessee of timberlands has the right to deduct depletion thereon based on the value of his leasehold or property interest therein as of March 1, 1913. S. R. 7705.

Trustees—Taxable Income—Estates

Where a testator left real estate to his sons for life with remainder over and subsequently the court having jurisdiction ordered the property sold and placed in trust, the trustees to pay the current income to the life tenants and to hold the remainder for distribution to the remaindermen, and where in such sale in 1925 the selling price is in excess of the basis (i. e., the fair market value of the property at the date of the death of the testator or the March 1, 1913, value of the property, whichever is greater), a profit is realized by the trust to the extent of such excess, which is neither distributable to the life tenants nor at the present time to the remaindermen, and must be reported as income for income tax purposes by the trustee for the year 1925, in

accordance with the provisions of Section 219 (a) of the Revenue act of 1926. G. C. M. 77.

Refunds—Interest

Interest on refunds is to be computed to the date on which the Commissioner signed the authorization to the disbursing clerk of the Treasury directing him to pay the refund.

Heretofore interest was calculated only to the time the Commissioner first approved the refund, which makes a difference of somewhere around two months in such interest calculation. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Girard Trust Company v. U. S. is the authority for the promulgation of this holding which is incorporated in Treasury Decision 3886.

Foreign Taxes—Not Deductible

The income tax paid to a foreign country by an individual citizen of the United States upon income excluded from gross income under Section 213 (b) 14 of the Revenue act of 1926 may not be claimed as a credit under Section 222 nor as a deduction under Section 214 of the Revenue act of 1926. Income Tax Unit Ruling 2294.

Bankrupt—Deficiency in Tax

Where a taxpayer is adjudicated a bankrupt before an assessment of a deficiency has been made and an assessment of a deficiency is made as provided in Section 282 (a) of the Revenue act of 1926, a sixty-day letter, as provided in Section 279 (b), should not be sent by the Commissioner to the taxpayer.

The bankruptcy court before which the proceedings are held has the exclusive jurisdiction, subject to review by a higher court in case of an appeal, to determine the amount of tax to be paid. General Counsel Memorandum No. 1.

W. J. HOGAN...

For July Investments
Adair Guaranteed
6 1/2% Bonds

ADAIR REALTY & MORTGAGE CO., Inc.

Exclusive Distributors
270 Madison Ave., NEW YORK
Phone Calverton 7166

Ownership identical with Adair Realty & Trust Co. of Atlanta
B-68

\$5,000,000 DALLAS RAILWAY & TERMINAL COMPANY

(Name at present Dallas Railway Company)
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, 6% Series due 1951

Dated July 1, 1926 Due July 1, 1951

Net earnings for the year 1925, as shown above, were 2.83 times the annual interest requirements of these Bonds.

Dividends have been paid on the Company's Preferred Stock since 1921. During the year 1925, cash dividends paid on the Company's Common Stock then outstanding amounted to \$7.24 a share, and cash dividends have been paid each year since 1921 in at least an equal amount on the Common Stock.

SECURITY: These Bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage on all the Company's property and equipment, including the terminal building. The principal amount of these \$5,000,000 Bonds to be issued is less than 60% of the value of the Company's wholly owned property as of May 31, 1926, as established under the franchise for rate-making purposes. This property has been recently appraised by independent engineers at depreciated values largely in excess of the franchise value.

Price 96 1/2 and interest, to yield over 6.25%
TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.
OLD COLONY CORPORATION

Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses, including Maintenance, Taxes and Net	Earnings
1922	\$3,270,827	\$2,532,958	\$737,869
1923	3,330,425	2,632,348	698,076
1924	3,322,215	2,447,246	874,969
1925	3,429,298	2,578,079	851,219

Annual interest requirements of this issue 300,000

Net earnings for the year 1925, as shown above, were 2.83 times the annual interest requirements of these Bonds.

Dividends have been paid on the Company's Preferred Stock since 1921. During the year 1925, cash dividends paid on the Company's Common Stock then outstanding amounted to \$7.24 a share, and cash dividends have been paid each year since 1921 in at least an equal amount on the Common Stock.

Price 96 1/2 and interest, to yield over 6.25%
HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED
W. C. LANGLEY & CO.

Foreign Securities in American Markets



THE Prussian Government will issue State of Prussia four-year notes bearing a 6½ per cent. interest rate within the next few days. The notes will be offered at 99½, and it is stated by Berlin bankers that the commission to the bankers handling this issue will be the smallest which has been paid for placing large amounts since the war.

This note issue indicates the situation in the German money market. There is a great deal of capital available for investment, but only for the highest type of securities. The German bankers are still holding back the granting of credits to smaller industrial concerns and to the smaller mercantile enterprises.

The French situation and the debacle of the franc have been subject to two interpretations in Germany. A certain amount of buying of shares on the Berlin Stock Exchange has resulted from withdrawal of funds from France, but on the other hand the French manufacturer, owing to the weakness of the franc, can produce goods more cheaply than the German, and the fear exists in Germany that a dumping of French goods on the German market which would hurt German industries may ensue.

Up to now the gaining of German markets by French manufacturers has taken place in but a small way, and it is argued that France would be hurt considerably if her raw materials were worked up into goods and sold in foreign countries at a low figure, as it would eventually impoverish France, since she would ultimately have to repurchase her raw materials on a gold basis in other countries.

The stock market holds well. It does not seem that the public is overloaded with securities, and market positions in general do not seem to be exorbitant. It seems probable that several large financing projects are in progress in Germany. One that has already been approved is the merger of the I. G. Farben with all the powder and dynamite factories.

It is now only a question as to which of the leading German banks will be the first to increase capital. The capital of all the leading banks is inadequate. The most outstanding example is the Berliner Handelsbank, which had 110,000,000 marks capital before the war and did not increase it during the inflation period, but reduced it in 1924 to 22,000,000 marks.

American capital which has been invested in German enterprises has, in a number of cases, substantially profited. European Shares, Inc., organized and financed the latter part of December, 1925, by Hayden, Stone & Co., with a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares, has so far realized a profit amounting to \$482,565 as a result of business closed as of July 1, 1926.

Mexico

The market in Mexican government and Mexican railway bonds this week had a sudden drop, which has been

Curb Securities, Unlisted Securities, Foreign Securities

Jerome B. Sullivan

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT & CO. MUNICIPAL & R.R. BONDS
42 BROADWAY, — NEW YORK
Tel. Hanover 0600

GERMAN

and Central European Securities

Kaufman State Bank

112-114 N. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois

LISTED FOREIGN BOND SALES

The par value of listed foreign bonds in the New York markets for the week ended July 17, 1926, and for the year 1926 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1925, was as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Last Week	\$13,001,400	\$3,754,000
Previous Week	10,901,700	2,295,000
1926 to Date	366,412,450	77,010,000
Same Week in 1925	11,184,600	992,000
1925 to Date	402,616,600	30,000,000
	High	Low
10 Foreign Government Bonds	104.39	104.21

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week 1925.
British cons. 2½s.	55½@55½	55½	56¼@53¼	56¼@56¼
British 5s.	101@100½	101	102¼@99½	100¼@100
British 4½s.	95½	95¼@95½	95¼@93½	95¼@94½
French rentes (in Paris)	46.05@45.05	47.25@46.20	51.05@44.20	42.60@42.55
French W. L. (in Paris)	48.35@45.65	49.85@48.90	59.00@45.65	54.50@53.45

ascribed to current rumors of a strike by the employees of the National Railways of Mexico. The labor situation of the Mexican railways is a peculiar one. Secretary of Labor Morones is practically the head of the Mexican Labor Federation, and if a strike should occur it would be a political move. It is generally believed, however, that a strike will not actually take place.

Another reason for weakness in Mexican bonds may be the collapse of the French and Belgian franc. These bonds are owned in large quantities by French and Belgian investors, and while, of course, the bonds have had a considerable advance, there has been an opportunity for arbitrage. As expressed in dollars, the bonds were selling at a lower figure abroad than in the New York market. With the turn for the better in French francs on Wednesday morning, considerable support appeared and there were altogether very few transactions at the low figures.

It is understood that the Mexican Government keeps up the payments to the Bankers' Committee, and while no definite date has been set for the payment of the interest on the railway bonds, it is believed that the bankers will be in a position to pay the coupons on Oct. 1, 1926.

Austria

According to the opinion of leading industrialists, many branches of Austrian industry are showing symptoms of recovery. The paper industry is working at full capacity, and business in the chemical industry, which had been fairly satisfactory, is improving further. Locomotive factories and the electrical industry are at present sufficiently supplied with orders.

Favorable conditions prevail in the motorcycle industry. The textile, clothing and leather industries are still considerably handicapped by the import restrictions of neighboring States, but improvement in conditions is anticipated from the forthcoming ratification of the commercial treaty with Hungary and from revision treaties with Czechoslovakia and Germany which will be promulgated shortly.

Free State of Bavaria Bonds.

Offering of a new issue of \$10,000,000 external twenty-year 6½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Free State of Bavaria was announced last Friday by a syndicate headed by the Equitable Trust Company and Harris, Forbes & Co., and including the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and the Illinois Merchants Trust Company of Chicago and the Union Trust Company of Cleveland.

The bonds are priced at 92½ and interest, to yield over 7.20 per cent., and, due on Aug. 1, 1945, are not redeemable before Aug. 1, 1930. This

offering is the balance of a \$25,000,000 issue authorized last year, of which \$15,000,000 were issued in September by the same banking group. Of the present offering, \$2,000,000 has been withdrawn for simultaneous sale by various European banking houses, including De Twentsche Bank and the Amsterdamsche Bank of Amsterdam and the Svenska Handelsbanken of Stockholm. Proceeds will be used for further extensions of State-controlled hydroelectric properties. The State owns revenue-producing properties valued at more than \$500,000,000.

Republic of Peru

Blyth, Witter & Co. and White, Weld & Co. announce the recent purchase and private sale of \$2,000,000 Republic of Peru external sinking fund secured 8 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1944.

Italian Shares

The compilation of average price of Government bonds and ordinary stocks on the Italian Stock Exchange, published by Professor Bachi, shows a continued decline in valuations since the rise of the Italian bank rate to 7 per cent. a year ago. The average of Government securities, which worked out, on the basis of 100 for 1913, at 71.4 in May, 1925, and at 66.7 last December, stood at 67.5 last May. Average valuation of shares was 172.64 in May 1925, 153.89 in December and 140.06 last May.

The comment is made on the movement of stocks that the Italian industrial position, although affected by the high money rates, is regarded as substantially sound. The fall on the Stock Exchange is believed to have been due largely to sales by foreign investors, particularly liquidation of Italian securities previously held in France.

British Investment Trusts

That British investment trusts continue to make favorable earnings and to pay increasing dividends appears from the latest figures published by representative English companies, according to Leland Rex Robinson, Vice President and Trustee of International Securities Trust of America. Reports from 17 London investment trusts show that the rate of dividend paid on common shares by 13 of these companies has risen in 1926 above the 1925 level, while in no instance has there been a decrease. Sixteen of these 17 English investment trusts whose earnings have just been analyzed by Dr. Robinson show increases in net earnings for 1926 as compared with 1925.

The success of the British investment trusts, Dr. Robinson declares, may be attributed to the broad international diversification among their securities; to the fact that liberal proportions of bonds and other prior lien securities, as well as common shares, are found among their

investments; and to their policy of allocating substantial amounts out of current earnings to reserves. In addition to reinvesting all profits realized on turnover, the 17 above mentioned trusts placed to reserves approximately 27% of their entire net investment income.

International Agricultural Corporation.

An issue of \$1,000,000 International Agricultural Corporation first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds is being offered by Foster, McConnell & Co. at 89½, to yield more than 6 per cent.

Saxon Public Works Issue.

The National City Company and Lee, Higginson & Co. have announced the offering of a new issue of \$15,000,000 general and refunding mortgage guaranteed 6½ per cent. gold bonds of the Saxon Public Works, Inc., unconditionally guaranteed by the Free State of Saxony as to principal and interest by endorsement on each bond. The bonds, which are due May 1, 1951, are priced at 91½ and interest, to yield 7.24 per cent. For the retirement of bonds of this series, a semi-annual sinking fund will begin to operate Feb. 1, 1930, which, it is calculated, will retire, prior to maturity, more than 60 per cent. of the series.

Of this issue \$4,000,000 aggregate amount has been withdrawn for offering in various European markets, including \$2,000,000 to be placed in the Netherlands by an Amsterdam group.

French Foreign Trade.

French official trade figures for the first five months of the present year indicate that France exported 1,360,654,000 francs' worth of goods to the United States, as against 1,282,442,000 francs during the same period last year, while imports from the United States aggregated 3,283,118,000 francs, showing an increase of 610,519,000 francs when compared with the first five months of 1925.

The United States is still at the head of those countries exporting goods to France, the second place being held by Great Britain, whose exports to France for the period Jan. 1 to May 31 of this year totaled 3,093,177,000 francs, as against 1,969,296,000 francs for the corresponding period last year.

An analysis of the figures representing France's exports show however, according to advices received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French information service, that the United States holds only the fourth place on the list of countries importing goods from France, coming after Great Britain, Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland.

France's trade with her colonies and protectorate countries amounted to 3,333,500,000 francs during the first quarter of 1926, out of which trade with Northern Africa accounted for 2,026,000,000 francs.

Russia Foreign Trade.

Details of exports and imports of the Soviet Union for the first six months of the Soviet fiscal year, October 1 to April 1, show substantial gains in all the principal items of export and import. Exports of \$153,725,000 showed a gain of 31 per cent. over the same period of last year and imports of \$188,514,000 a gain of 26 per cent.

Agricultural exports comprised 73 per cent. of the total exports, including grain 27 per cent. Industrial products made up 27 per cent. of the list.

The imports included industrial equipment valued at \$12,976,000, agricultural machinery and tractors valued at \$12,463,000, cotton \$21,785,000, wool \$11,227,000, metals \$10,970,000, raw hides \$6,232,000, rubber \$5,665,000, tanned hides \$7,056,000, paper \$7,780,000, dye-stuffs \$4,069,000.

News of Domestic Securities



PRESENT activity in the organization and expansion of investment trusts is greater than at any other time since the years 1887-90, according to a publication entitled "Five Years of Growth and Progress," issued by the International Securities Trust of America. This American investment trust, organized in April, 1921, has increased over 80 per cent. in assets in the past six months and, with its fiscal agent, the American Founders Trust, has resources approximating \$25,000,000.

More than 5,000 American institutions and individuals are reported as owners of bonds or share units issued by these trusts, and the amounts subscribed vary from \$75 to \$100,000.

Approximately 92 per cent. of the resources of the International Securities Trust of America were in bonds, preferred and common shares on June 1, 1926, the report declares. Seven per cent. were in cash and bank deposits and 1 per cent. in bankers' acceptances. The wide distribution of investments is shown by the fact that over 500 different American and foreign securities are owned, of which 40 per cent. are railroad, public utility and industrial issues, 23 per cent. Government and municipal obligations and 37 per cent. banking, finance, land bank and miscellaneous issues.

Dividends distributed on common shares since the organization of the International Securities Trust of America, the five-year report states, have been 30.6 per cent. of the net earnings after payment of bond interest and preferred dividends. The remainder of the net earnings has been absorbed by reserves and surplus. Dividends on common shares have risen from the equivalent, on present shares, of \$2 a year in September, 1924, to \$4.20 a year at present.

1925 a Good Year for B. & O.

The annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for 1925, issued last Thursday, shows net income of \$20,793,508 after taxes and charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$12.14 a share on the road's common stock. This compares with \$16,319,690, or \$9.19 a share the previous year.

Total assets were \$927,341,217 at the close of 1925, compared with \$942,581,300 at the end of 1924. Profit and loss surplus was \$40,769,841 against \$33,739,056 the previous year.

"During the year," says President Daniel Willard, "the expenditures for maintenance of fixed plant and equipment were liberal, being in fact more than \$6,000,000 greater than during the preceding year and equal to 34.37 per cent. of the entire gross earnings. For the first time since the termination of Federal control it may now be said that the condition of the physical property is as good as it was before the war. Deferred maintenance has been substantially made up.

"On the date this is written, May 29, 1926, less than 3 per cent. of all the freight cars owned by your company are unfit for service and in need of repairs. Two hundred and twenty-five heavy locomotives are laid up in good condition available for additional business. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has today a

carrying capacity 20 per cent. in excess of the volume handled in 1925, provided, of course, it was reasonably distributed throughout the year and over several operating divisions.

"Now that the physical condition of the property has been restored to pre-war standard and with the efficient cooperation we are receiving from our employees, it may be expected that maintenance as well as transportation expenses will be gradually reduced and consume a lesser percentage of the dollar earned, assuming that the rate structure is permitted to remain substantially the same as it is."

Greensboro Land Bank Issue

Harris, Forbes & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and William R. Compton Company have offered a new issue of \$1,000,000 Greensboro, N. C., Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1956. The bonds were priced at 103 and interest, to yield about 4.625 per cent. to the optional date in 1936 and 5 per cent. thereafter.

Lambert Pharmacal Earnings High

Lambert Pharmacal Company, manufacturers of Listerine, report for the six months ended June 30 last, net profits after taxes of \$1,608,963, an increase of 54.9 per cent. over the net profits of \$1,038,832 for the first six months of 1925. The proportion of profits for the six months ended June 30 applicable to the Lambert Company amounts to \$905,042, against \$584,343 for the same period of 1925. This is equal to \$3.04 a share on the common stock of the Lambert Company, as against \$1.90 a share for the same period of 1925.

Master Printers, Building Bonds

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc., P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc. and Taylor, Ewart & Company, Inc. offered on Wednesday \$2,800,000 first mortgage 6½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Master Printers' Building to be erected by the Kymson Building Corporation on the entire block front on the east side of Tenth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, New York City. The offering price was 100 and interest to yield 6½ per cent. The securities are dated July 1, 1926 and mature July 1, 1946.

The building will be eighteen stories high and will conform to all modern standards of construction. The loan is secured by a closed first mortgage on the land and building owned in fee and having a total appraised value of \$4,344,000. More than 30 per cent. of the building is leased for a period of ten years, and minimum annual earnings after all charges are estimated at \$406,000 or over 2.2 times maximum interest charges on the loan. A semi-annual sinking fund is calculated to reduce the loan to less than the present appraised land value by maturity, and it is the opinion of counsel that the securities will be legal for trust funds when the building is completed.

Middle West Utilities Stock Offered

A new issue of 70,000 shares of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Middle West Utilities Company was offered this week by a syndicate including the Utility Securities Company; Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc.; Central States Securities Corporation; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co. and Emery, Peck & Rockwood. The shares are of \$10 par value and the deal aggregates more than \$7,000,000 for the issue now offered. The stock is priced at market to yield about 6.54 per cent. Proceeds will be used to acquire new properties and for other general corporate purposes. The preferred stock is followed by common stock which has a current market value of more than \$53,000,000, and it is entitled to an additional one per cent. dividend in any year in

which cash dividends paid on the common stock exceed \$6 per share.

Middle West Utilities Company for 1925 reported earnings of \$6,089,993 after all charges and dividends on the prior lien stock. This was equal to 3.3 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock then outstanding. The cumulative dividends on the preferred stock presently to be outstanding amount to \$2,604,000 annually. The company has no funded debt and the prior lien stock, of which \$30,000,000 is outstanding, is the only obligation ahead of the preferred stock.

The company operates in 1,683 communities in nineteen states and controls directly or indirectly forty-one separate companies. It serves an estimated population of 3,875,000. In addition to the direct service of subsidiaries, the company serves 371 other communities, with a population of 590,000 under wholesale contract. Seventy-nine per cent of the earnings are derived from the generation and distribution of electricity and gas.

Pan-American-Lago

F. H. Wickett, President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, announced this week an offer of the company's stock for the outstanding minority stock of Lago Oil and Transport Company on the basis of one share of Pan-American B for three shares of Lago. Pan-American owns about 2,100,000 of 4,000,000 shares outstanding of Lago and this offer will be made to all holders.

Through this exchange Lago holders will get dividends equivalent to \$2 a share each year on the present holdings, since Pan-American pays \$6 a year. Lago is not at present a dividend payer.

Wabash Railway Bonds

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced this week that they had purchased, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15,500,000 Wabash Railway Company refunding and general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, series B, due Aug. 1, 1976, which they are offering, subject to prior sale, at 95½ and accrued interest, to yield over 5.25 per cent. The entire series, but not part thereof, will be redeemable at the option of the company on any interest date after Aug. 1, 1926, at 105 and accrued interest, on sixty days' notice. The bonds are being issued to reimburse the company for capital expenditures already made and to provide additional funds.

Seaboard Air Line.

Public offering of \$8,000,000 additional first and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, series A, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has been made by Dillon, Read & Co. and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. at 95½ and interest, to net 6.40 per cent. Proceeds will be used to further the Seaboard's expansion program, the only sizable new construction work undertaken by any American railroad in more than twelve years. The bonds are due Sept. 1, 1945, and are redeemable as a whole, or in amounts of not less than \$1,000,000 at any one time, on any interest date, on sixty days' notice at 107½ and accrued interest.

Dillon, Read & Co. have prepared a special analysis of the Seaboard Air Line Railway which shows that the first and consolidated mortgage bonds are substantially equal to the refunding mortgage bonds and rank close to the first mortgage bonds in investment value. The \$64,139,000 of authenticated consolidated mortgage bonds are secured by \$53,921,000 refunding mortgage bonds, and in addition by direct first mortgage lien on 442 miles of railroads.

The analysis also shows that the road ranks first among large railway systems excepting those in New England in percentage of manufactures and miscellaneous freight to total traffic, drawing

traffic from the tobacco and cotton manufacturing regions of North Carolina the iron and coal district of Alabama, and the agricultural regions of Georgia and Florida.

Southern Cities Utilities Debentures

Ames, Emerich & Co. offered this week an issue of \$1,500,000 Southern Cities Utilities Company 6 per cent. convertible gold debentures, series A, due April 1, 1936, priced at 98 and interest, yielding over 6.25 per cent. The proceeds of this issue and the \$5,500,000 first lien 6 per cent. gold bonds, series A, sold at the first of the month, are to be used to redeem outstanding bonds, to reimburse the company for expenditures made for additions and improvements, and to provide a substantial amount of cash for the completion of the present construction program.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Earnings

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, net earnings of \$1,859,918, which is at the rate of \$2.93 a share on the 635,000 capital shares outstanding. This compares with \$1,282,284 or \$2.02 a share in the second quarter of 1925. During the second quarter of this year the company increased its reserves, including reserve for depreciation and for unpaid Federal taxes by \$497,312, making the total of these reserves \$6,903,363 on June 30. Net earnings for the first six months of 1926 amounted to \$3,790,542 or \$5.97 a share compared with \$2,695,377 or \$4.24 a share.

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

C. F. Childs & Co. offered this week a new issue of \$1,000,000 Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit 4½ per cent. thirty-year farm loan bonds, due July 1, 1956, priced at 101½ and accrued interest, to yield 4.28 per cent. to redeemable date, 1936, and 4.50 per cent. thereafter. These bonds are exempt from all Federal, State, municipal and local taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, and are secured by first mortgages on farm lands or United States obligations held by the United States Registrar.

The Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit operates in the States of Michigan and Ohio and is under the supervision and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a department of the United States Treasury. Officers and directors of the bank have had wide experience in banking and farm mortgage business, and are thoroughly conversant with land values in the bank's territory. Owing to its close connection with financial insti-

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tutions in Michigan and Ohio, the bank is in a peculiarly advantageous position, and it is the policy of the bank to accept applications from resident farm owners only on well-improved lands located in communities of high reputation where land values are stable and farm units are attractive.

American Public Service Income

American Public Service Company's gross earnings for the first five months of 1926 were \$2,358,717, an increase of \$661,292, or 39 per cent., over the same period in 1925.

In announcing these results Martin J. Insull, President of the company, points out that the company's ice business in Texas and Oklahoma, now approaching its peak, has the result of sustaining

earnings during the Summer months by overcoming seasonal declines in the use of electricity.

The increase in gross earnings is to be explained further by the extension of transmission lines to new users and the application of the services to many new purposes, such as ranches, irrigation systems and oil fields. The West Texas Utilities Company, one of the subsidiaries of the American Public Service Company, recently completed a construction program in Menard, Concho, Kimble and Mason counties which brought a number of new communities and large ranches into the company's territory.

Congress Cigar Earnings

Congress Cigar Company, Inc., reports for the first six months ended

June 30, 1926, gross sales of \$8,389,560, as compared with \$7,354,902 for the corresponding period of 1925, or an increase of 14.1 per cent. Net earnings for the first six months, after all charges excepting Federal income taxes, were \$1,057,970, as against \$919,845 for the first six months of last year, or an increase of 15.1 per cent. The net earnings, after deducting Federal income taxes at 13½ per cent., equal \$2.61 per share of capital stock for the first six months of the current year and \$2.27 per share for the same period last year.

Consolidated Publishers, Inc.

Organization of the Consolidated Publishers, Inc., by Paul Block and associates to acquire full stock control in

certain newspapers and the national publication representation business of the Block interests was announced on Monday by Lehman Brothers and Hallgarten & Co., who will carry on the financing. The newspapers which are to be acquired are The Toledo Blade, The Newark (N. J.) Star-Eagle, The Duluth Herald and The Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.

Offering was made of \$4,300,000 of ten-year collateral trust 6½ per cent. gold notes, due July 1, 1936, of Consolidated Publishers, Inc., all stock of which will be held by Paul Block and his associates in the management of the newspapers. The price of the notes will be 100 and accrued interest to yield 6.75 per cent. The entire proceeds of the issue will be employed in the acquisition of The Toledo Blade.

\$15,500,000 Wabash Railway Company Refunding and General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series "B" Due August 1, 1936

Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000 registerable as to principal, exchangeable for fully registered bonds and reexchangeable under conditions as provided in the mortgage. Interest payable February 1 and August 1.

NOT REDEEMABLE BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1936

The entire series, but not part thereof, will be redeemable at the option of the Company on August 1, 1936, or on any interest date thereafter, at 105% and accrued interest upon not less than sixty days' previous notice.

The issuance and sale of these Bonds are subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

William H. Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Board of the Wabash Railway Company, in a letter dated July 19, 1926, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"These bonds will be issued under the Refunding and General Mortgage of the Company dated January 1, 1925, and will be secured by a direct mortgage upon all of the lines of railroad and other property owned by the Company at the date of the mortgage as therein described; including valuable terminal properties in the cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and on equipment (or the equity of the Company therein) having a net value as of May 31, 1926, after depreciation, over outstanding equipment trust certificates, of not less than \$31,269,113.51.

The lines of railroad covered by the mortgage comprise about 2,032 miles of first main track, 339 miles of second main track and 962 miles of other track, on various parts of which the Refunding and General Mortgage is subject to prior obligations issued and outstanding on January 1, 1926, in the aggregate principal amount of \$62,244,435.23, for the retirement of which at or before maturity Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds are reserved. None of the prior obligations may be renewed or extended and no further issues made under the indentures securing them, except that \$5,936,310.77 principal amount of additional bonds may be issued under The Wabash Railroad Company First Lien Terminal Gold 4% Trust Indenture dated January 1, 1904, for the acquisition of additional terminal properties. Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds are reserved for the retirement of any such additional Terminal bonds which may be so issued. The entire bonded debt of the Company, issued and outstanding as of January 1, 1926, together with the present issue, amounts to \$90,244,435.23, equal to only \$44,412 per mile of road.

The lines of railroad covered by the Refunding and General Mortgage traverse the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Michigan and in conjunction with leased lines and trackage rights form a direct connection between the im-

portant cities of Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, O., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

The present issue of \$15,500,000 principal amount of Bonds is being issued to reimburse the Treasury of the Company for capital expenditures heretofore made and to provide additional funds for capital purposes.

For the year ended December 31, 1925, the gross income of the Company applicable to the payment of fixed charges and rentals, amounted to \$13,022,622.51, while such charges amounted to only \$5,076,184.55.

The Company has outstanding \$69,305,850 Preferred "A", \$2,516,541.79 Convertible Preferred "B" and \$66,670,575.38 Common, Capital Stock, having a present market value of approximately \$84,000,000.

The total authorized amount of Refunding and General Mortgage Gold Bonds which may at any time be outstanding is limited to an amount which, together with all prior obligations of the Railway Company as defined in the mortgage, shall not exceed one and one-half times the aggregate par value of the then outstanding capital stock of the Company.

There are now outstanding in the hands of the public \$12,500,000 Series "A" 5½% Bonds due March 1, 1927. In addition to the Bonds reserved for refunding Prior Lien Bonds, as hereinbefore stated, bonds may be issued under the Refunding and General Mortgage for the acquisition of new properties or to the extent limited by the mortgage, securities representative thereof, or for extensions, betterments and improvements or for 90% of the cost of equipment and to reimburse the Treasury of the Company for expenditures heretofore made for such purposes. A sinking fund of 5% per annum for twenty years is provided in respect of bonds issued for equipment expenditures."

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 95½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD OVER 5¼% TO MATURITY.

The above bonds are offered if, when and as issued and received by the undersigned and subject to the approval by any public authorities that may be necessary of the issuance of the bonds and their sale to the undersigned and to the approval by their counsel of all legal proceedings in connection with the issuance thereof. Temporary bonds will be delivered against payment in New York funds for bonds allotted, which temporary bonds will be exchangeable for definitive bonds when prepared.

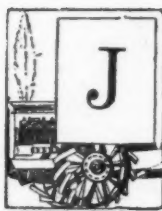
Application will be made in due course to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

New York, July 20, 1926.

All of the above Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

News of Canadian Securities



JOHNSTON and Ward, in discussing the hydroelectric development of Canada in a recent bulletin, anticipate that a large bulk of capital will go to Canada from the United States and England for investment in hydro development.

"The estimates of just what capital is likely to be invested in Canadian hydroelectric enterprises in the next twenty years, in well-informed quarters, almost passes conception. A recent estimate of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa places the probable hydro installation in this country by the year 1945 as well over 8,000,000 h.p., or practically double today's total. Coupled with this is a conclusion that something like \$1,300,000,000 of new money will be required—and actually utilized—in these huge undertakings.

"But while the spectacular features of this industry in the past and in the future naturally have been and will be centred around the larger units, in at least six Provinces of Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia—scores of hydro developments have been and will be carried on under less pretentious environments. But none the less will capital find profitable employment, and in scores of districts industries will grow up and flourish under the nurturing influence of abundant and inexpensive hydroelectric power. In the Far West the Kootenay powers have been an essential for mining and industrial growth of many corporations; in Manitoba the creation of the first pulp and paper industry in the Province has as its necessary background not only available pulpwood but a supply of medium-priced power; the distribution throughout Western Ontario of Niagara energy has stimulated production in the prosperous manufacturing towns and cities of that section of the Province; throughout the mining district of Northern Ontario various hydroelectric developments have contributed materially to the progress made in bringing a vast amount of mineral wealth to the surface; a new power transmission line is racing with a new railroad to reach the Rouyn district of Quebec Province in the early Fall, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick new promises for industrial progress rest in the substantial amount of hydroelectric energy that is still undeveloped."

Brazilian Traction Report

The 1925 annual report of the Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company, which was published recently, shows gross revenues of \$31,243,759, the highest for any year and an improvement in net earnings over 1924 of \$600,000. After deductions for preferred dividends and fixed charges the 1925 earnings on the common stock were \$7,655,286, or 7.22 per cent. After payment of common dividends of 4 per cent. a surplus for the year of \$3,392,020 was carried forward.

The improvement in financial position of the company by the end of 1925 is shown in part in the fact that combined surplus and reserves amounted to 29.2 per cent. of total assets as against 27.4 per cent. at the end of 1924 and only 15.5 per cent at the end of 1919.

Dodge Brothers Shipments

Shipments of cars and trucks from the Toronto factory of Dodge Brothers, Ltd., to Canadian points for the first six months of 1926 show an increase of 81 per cent. over the same period of last year.

Shipments for June alone show an increase of 166 per cent. over June, 1925. Figures for truck shipments, taken separately, show an even more remarkable

comparison with last year. The increase for the month of June was 210 per cent.;

Official figures showing total production of passenger cars and trucks in Canada for the first five months of 1926 show a gain of 32 per cent. as against the first five months of last year. Assuming that this percentage of increase will not be materially changed when June figures are available, Dodge Brothers' gain by comparison is over two and one-half times as great as that of the industry as a whole.

Hudson's Bay-Marland

E. W. Marland, President of the Marland Oil Company, has arranged with the Hudson's Bay Company in London for extensive oil explorations and development on the latter company's properties in Canada, according to recent dispatches from London.

It is understood that a new company will be organized under the laws of Canada, to be known as the Hudson's Bay-Marland Oil Company and that operations will commence after geological surveys. No information was received here as to the terms of the reported agreement.

The Hudson's Bay Company owns vast properties throughout Canada and much of its land is reported to be rich in oil possibilities.

The possibilities of oil-bearing lands in Canada was discussed at a recent meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, when Charles V. Salee, Governor of the company, pointed to the progress of oil explorations.

In addressing the stockholders Mr. Salee declared:

"We have already advised you of leasing arrangements with the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, and others have since been made. We take a small annual rental with a right to share in any oil that ultimately may be found. Several wells are already being drilled on our lands under these terms and the number will shortly be increased. Altogether seventy-five wells are now in progress of drilling throughout the Province of Alberta, and millions of dollars are being spent by pioneers in this work. The geological conditions are still uncertain, but two fields have been proved as producers, the Turner Valley and the Wainwright, and their success has stimulated what is locally known as the 'hunt for the Alberta oil pool.'

"The more important of these fields is the Turner Valley, about forty-five miles southwest of Calgary. It is not an oil well in the ordinary sense, but produces about 20,000,000 cubic feet of wet gas per day, from which 20,000 gallons per day of the very finest quality spirit has been produced for many months past. The other field is near Wainwright, 150 miles east of Edmonton, where five wells have been drilled, only two of which, however, are producing a heavy crude oil in small quantities.

"We own lands which are favorably situated in both of these fields and also in two other localities, which have attracted attention, but until there is absolute proof of production we must ask you to view any possibilities of revenue in the most conservative spirit."

Canadian National Railways

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ended July 14, 1926, were \$4,952,030 as compared with \$4,426,722 for the same period of 1925, an increase of \$525,308, or 12 per cent.

Gatineau Power Issue

The \$25,000,000 of Gatineau Power 5s was offered Thursday by a syndicate headed by the Chase Securities Corporation and including the Bankers Trust Company and Harris, Forbes & Co. The proceeds will finance a large power project in Canada. The company is a wholly

subsidiary of the International Paper Company.

The attractiveness of the issue will be enhanced by the fact that the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission has closed a contract to purchase sufficient power from the Gatineau Power Company to meet the bond interest requirements.

Exchange Offer for Durant

Many stockholders of the Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd., have failed to take advantage of the offer under which they are permitted to exchange their shares into stock of the Durant Motors, Inc., the parent company. The offer expires on Aug. 1, 1926. The exchange offer was made on Aug. 1, 1924.

Winnipeg Electric Earnings.

Reports on the operation of the Winnipeg Electric Company for the first five months of 1926 showed gross earnings larger than those for the first five months of last year by \$85,531. Net earnings during the first five months of

this year were \$108,674 higher than for the same period last year.

The company operates gas, traction and electric power services, each of which showed an increase in volume of business over last year, the increase in electric power generation showing the greatest increase. The power business was 15 per cent. larger in the first five months of 1926 than in the same period last year.

Acadia Sugar Refining.

The Acadia Sugar Refining Company has issued, through the Royal Securities Corporation, \$2,500,000 twenty-year 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds. The bonds are priced at 96, to yield about 6.35 per cent., and mature July 1, 1946.

Gosse Packing Company.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. are marketing this week a \$1,500,000 issue, consisting of 15,000 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Gosse Packing Company.

Every type of commercial banking



BANCO DI SICILIA TRUST COMPANY

487 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Affiliated with the Banco di Sicilia, Italy

The Banco di Sicilia Trust Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, commenced business on April 29, 1925.

In the short period of one year it has made such progress that it bids fair to become one of the active and progressive trust companies of New York.

Deposits have increased from:

\$727,202.77 at the close of business on June 30, 1925,

to
\$4,234,029.75 at the close of business on June 30, 1926.

The Trust Company is affiliated with the Banco di Sicilia, Palermo, Italy, which is one of the oldest banking institutions in Europe. It was organized and incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York by the Banco di Sicilia, Italy. Under the leadership of its President and general manager, Ignazio Mormino, the Banco di Sicilia of Italy has been carrying on quite an extensive program of expansion which has proved greatly beneficial to the region wherein it operates and to the country at large. Its main function is commercial banking. It owns three other institutions in Italy; namely, a land bank, an agricultural credit bank and a savings bank.

The Trust Company, through the Banco di Sicilia, which has its own offices in Genoa, Rome, Milan, Trieste, Fiume and Tripoli (North Africa), correspondents all over Italy and a network of branches in the Island of Sicily, is able to render a prompt and efficient service to banks, firms and individuals in their business dealings with Italy.

OFFICERS

SALVATORE BADAMI
President
ITALO PALERMO
Vice President & Treasurer
LUIGI SCALA
Asst. Vice President
JOSEPH LODATO
Secretary

ANTHONY DI MARCO
Asst. Treasurer & Asst. Secretary
FREDERICK GERARD
Comptroller
LOUIS FREIMAN
Asst. Manager New Business Dept.
BENIAMINO INGEGNIEROS
Asst. Manager New Business Dept.

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH DI GIORGIO
Chairman of the Board

SALVATORE BADAMI
LOUIS COSTA
A. FACCHETTI GUIGLIA
JOHN J. FRESCHI

STEPHEN GUARDINO
JOSEPH LODATO
ITALO PALERMO
FRANCIS ROMEO

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPEN MARKET—FOREIGN SECURITIES

The quotations below are submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security.
Quotations are as of the Wednesday before publication.

GOVERNMENT—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
ARGENTINA:		
1 Argentine small unlisted 5s, '45	88	90
2 Argentine Rescia. 4s, 1896-1899	78 1/2	79 1/2
AUSTRIA:		
3 Austria 6s, 50-year (per kr. 1,000,000)	54 1/2	10 1/2
4 Do 6s, 1900 (per kr. 1,000,000)	12	16
BELGIUM:		
4 Belgium restoration 5s	10 1/2	12
4 Do premium 5s	11	12 1/2
BRAZIL:		
3 Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889 (stg.)	56 1/2	57 1/2
4 Do 4s, 1910 (pounds)	56 1/2	57 1/2
4 Do Rescia. 4s, 1900 (stg.)	56	58
3 External, 1900, 4% (pounds)	56 1/2	57 1/2
4 Do 4 1/2s, 1883 (pounds)	56	58
4 Do 4 1/2s, 1888 (pounds)	56	58
4 Do 5s, 1913 (pounds)	57 1/2	59 1/2
4 Do 5s, 1895 (pounds)	59	60 1/2
CHILE:		
Chilean 1st 5s, 1911	81	84
COLOMBIA:		
Colombian Govt. 6s (external 1947) (sterling)	82 1/2	84 1/2
COSTA RICA:		
Rep. of Costa Rica 5s, 1911 (sterling and U. S. \$)	67 1/2	69 1/2
CUBA:		
Cuban Govt. 5s (Treas. loan of 1918-31) (U. S. \$)	96	98
Cuban 5s, 1905, internal loan	95	97
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:		
3 Czech. Loan 6% (per kr. 1,000)	21 1/2	24 1/2
3 Czech. Pm. 4 1/2s (per kr. 1,000)	24 1/2	27
FINLAND:		
3 Finland 5 1/2s (internal) (per finmarks 1,000)	18 1/2	22 1/2
FRANCE:		
3 French Govt. 4s, '17 (fcs. 1,000)	7 1/2	8 1/2
4 Do 4s, 1910 (fcs. 1,000)	8 1/2	9 1/2
4 Do 5s (Vict.) (per fcs. 1,000)	8 1/2	9 1/2
3 French Pm. 5s, '20 (fcs. 1,000)	11 1/2	12 1/2
4 Do 5s, 1920 (fcs. 1,000)	11 1/2	12 1/2
3 French 6s, 1920 (fcs. 1,000)	10 1/2	11 1/2
4 Do 6s, 1920 (fcs. 1,000)	10 1/2	11 1/2
GERMANY:		
3 German Govt. W. L. 5s (per marks 1,000,000)	1100	1150
4 Do 5s, 1900 (per marks 1,000,000)	1100	1150
4 Do 5s, 1900 (per marks 1,000,000)	1100	1150
3 German Govt. W. L. 4 and 5s, 1922	6 1/2	8 1/2
4 Do 4s, 1922 (per marks 1,000)	6 1/2	8 1/2
4 Do 5s, 1922 (per marks 1,000)	6 1/2	8 1/2
3 Prussian Consol. 3 1/2s (per marks 1,000)	1.05	1.10
GREECE:		
Greek Govt. 1964 5% (per lire 1,000)	112	117
ITALY:		
3 Italian Govt. 5s, 1920 (Treas.) (per lire 1,000)	31	33
3 Italian Consol. War Loan 5s, 1918 (lire)	28 1/2	29
4 Do 5s, 1918 (lire)	28 1/2	29

GOVERNMENT—BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
JAPAN:		
Japanese Govt. 4s, 1931 (small pieces), 1905 (U. S. and £)	88 1/2	89
Do large	89 1/2	90
Japanese 4s, 1910 (franc loan)	66	67
MEXICO:		
Irrigation 4 1/2s, 1943	37 1/2	38 1/2
Do 5s, 1899	47 1/2	48 1/2
4 Mexican Govt. Clf. A, ex int.	14	15
4 Do ctfs. B, ex int.	3 1/2	4
4 Do 20-yr. scrip.	15	16
4 Do 6s, 1923 (large pieces)	49 1/2	50 1/2
4 Do 4s, 1904 (large pieces)	29 1/2	30 1/2
4 Do (large pieces)	30	31
4 Silver, 3%, ex int.	6 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5%, ex int.	7 1/2	8 1/2
4 Silver, 5%, ex int.	11 1/2	13
4 Do 14%	14	14 1/2
NORWAY:		
3 Norway 6s, 1920-70 (kroner)	224	228
3 Norway 6s, 1921-31 (per kr. 1,000)	224	228
4 Do 224 1/2	225 1/2	
POLAND:		
3 Poland 6% ext., 1940 (in p. c.)	65	67
4 Do 65	67	
3 Poland 5% (per 1,000 zloty)	48	58
RUMANIA:		
3 Rumanian Reconstruction 5s (lei 1,000)	1 1/2	2 1/2
4 Do 1 1/2	2 1/2	
4 Do 1 1/2	2 1/2	
RUSSIA:		
3 4% rentes, 1894 (per 1,000 rubles)	4 1/2	5 1/2
4 Do 4 1/2	5 1/2	
3 5th War Loan 5 1/2s	1 1/2	2 1/2
3 6th War Loan 5 1/2s	1 1/2	2 1/2
4 Do 1 1/2	2 1/2	
4 Do 1 1/2	2 1/2	
3 External 5 1/2s, C. D.	13	14 1/2
3 External 6 1/2s, C. D.	13 1/2	15
3 External 6 1/2s, C. D.	13	14

MUNICIPAL—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
AUSTRALIA:		
Brisbane 6 1/2s, 1941 (sterling)	102	105
AUSTRIA:		
3 Vienna 5%	8	10
4 Do 8	10	
4 Do 7%	11	14
4 Do 11	14	
BRAZIL:		
Pelotas 5s, 1911, J. & D. (stg.)	63 1/2	65 1/2
Sao Paulo 5s, 1907	75	80
Do 6s, 1943	88	89
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:		
3 Carlsbad 4s	12 1/2	16
4 Do 12 1/2	16	
4 Do 12 1/2	16	
3 Prague 4s	16	18 1/2
GERMANY:		
3 Berlin 1882-1915 pre-war (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	6 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	6 1/2	

MUNICIPAL—BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
BERLIN:		
3 Berlin 4s, 1919 (1,000 mks.)	2 1/2	2 1/2
4 Do 2 1/2	2 1/2	
3 Berlin 1914-1915 (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	6 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	6 1/2	
3 Bremen pre-war	3 1/2	4 1/2
4 Do 3 1/2	4 1/2	
3 Coblenz, 1897-1910 (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Cologne 1912 (1,000 marks)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Dresden 1875-1913 (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Duesseldorf pre-war (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Essen 1894-1913 (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Frankfurt pre-war (1,000 mks.)	7	8 1/2
4 Do 7	8 1/2	
3 Frankfurt 1916-18 (1,000 mks.)	2 1/2	4
4 Do 2 1/2	4	
3 Hamburg pre-war (1,000 mks.)	2 1/2	2 1/2
4 Do 2 1/2	2 1/2	
3 Hamburg 4 1/2s, 1919 (per mks. 1,000,000)	110	130
4 Do 110	130	
3 Hamburg, 1919, small (1,000 marks)	25	45
4 Do 25	45	
3 Leipsic pre-war 4s (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Munich pre-war (1,000 mks.)	7 1/2	9
4 Do 7 1/2	9	
3 Nurnburg pre-war (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
3 Stuttgart 1901-12 (1,000 mks.)	5 1/2	7 1/2
4 Do 5 1/2	7 1/2	
URUGUAY:		
Uigawa 7s, 1945	94 1/2	95 1/2

RAILROAD—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
CUBA:		
Central Pac. R. R. European 4s, 1946	75 1/2	76 1/2
7 Cuban Northern Ry. 6s, 1906	96	98
7 Cuba Co. deb. 6s, 1955	95	100
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.
CUBA:		
Cuba Co. deb. 6s, 1955	96	99
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:		
3 Royal Bank of Bohemia 4 1/2s	22	25
4 Do 22	25	
GERMANY:		
3 A. E. G. pre-war	22	24
4 Do 22	24	
3 A. E. G. 1919 (per mks. 1,000)	2 1/2	2 1/2
4 Do 2 1/2	2 1/2	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
GERMANY:		
3 Badische Anilin pre-war	25	29
4 Do 25	29	
3 Badische Anilin, 1919	8 1/2	10
4 Do 8 1/2	10	
3 H. A. P. A. G. 4 1/2s	28	30
4 Do 28	30	
3 Hoechst Farbwerke	25	29
4 Do 25	29	
3 Krupp, 1921	13 1/2	15 1/2
4 Do 13 1/2	15 1/2	
3 Krupp, 1st series, 1908	21	24
4 Do 21	24	
3 Krupp, 2d series, 1908	23 1/2	25 1/2
4 Do 23 1/2	25 1/2	
3 Neckar 5s (per marks 1,000)	25 1/2	27
4 Do 25 1/2	27	
3 North German Lloyd 5 1/2s	25 1/2	27
4 Do 25 1/2	27	
3 Thyssen 4 1/2s (per mks. 1,000)	25 1/2	27
4 Do 25 1/2	27	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
AUSTRIA:		
3 Styrian Water Power	.04	.09
4 Do .04	.09	
HUNGARY:		
3 Rima Murany Steel, ex coup.	1 1/2	1 1/2
4 Do 1 1/2	1 1/2	
GERMANY:		
3 A. E. G. com., ex div.	32 1/2	33 1/2
4 Do 32 1/2	33 1/2	
3 Badische Anilin com.	136	146
4 Do 136	146	
3 Daimler Motors	12	13
4 Do 12	13	
3 Deutsche Werke	8 1/2	9 1/2
4 Do 8 1/2	9 1/2	
3 Leonard Tietz A. G.	21 1/2	23

BANK—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
AUSTRIA:		
3 Austrian Discount Co.	3 1/2	4
4 Do 3 1/2	4	
3 Bodencredit	2	2 1/2
4 Do 2	2 1/2	
3 Credit Anstalt	1 1/2	1 1/2
4 Do 1 1/2	1 1/2	
3 Mercurbank	1 1/2	1 1/2
4 Do 1 1/2	1 1/2	
3 Wiener Bank Verein	1 1/2	1 1/2
4 Do 1 1/2	1 1/2	
GERMANY:		
3 Commerz und Privatbank, ex div.	17	19
4 Do 17	19	
3 Deutsche Bank, ex div.	38	39
4 Do 38	39	
3 Disconto Gesellschaft Bank, ex div.	53	54
4 Do 53	54	
3 Dresdner Bank, ex div.	25	26
4 Do 25	26	

OPEN MARKET—DOMESTIC SECURITIES

PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Adirondack Pr. & Lt. 6s, '50	105	106
Appalachian Pow. 1st 5s, '41	100 1/2	101 1/2
Arkansas Lt. & Pow. 6s, 1964	103	105
Do 1st 6s, 1945	103 1/2	105
Associated G. & El. 6 1/2s, 1964	104 1/2	W.O.
Central Pow. & Lt. 6 1/2s, 1962	109	109
Cities Service Co. deb. B.	185	185
Do deb. D.	106 1/2	106 1/2
Do deb. E.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cleve. Elec. 1st 5s, 1939	103 1/2	103 1/2
Colorado Pow. 1st 5s, 1963	99	100 1/2
Columbus El. Pow. 6s, 1947	104	104
Connecticut Pow. 5s, 1963	102	104
Cons. Gas. N. J., 5s, 1936	98	98
Cont Gas & El. 5s, 1927	100	100 1/2
Galveston-Houston 5s, 1964	60	65
Houston Elec. 1st 6s, 1935	90	92
Interstate Pow. 6s, 1944	99	99
Louisiana Pow. 1st 6s, 1944	103	105
Louisville G. & El. 5 1/2s, 1954	103 1/2	103 1/2
Louisville Light 1st 5s, 1963	100	100
Mississippi Riv. Pow. 5s, '51	101 1/2	102 1/2
Mississippi Valley 6s, 1947	91	94
Mountain States 1st 5s, 1938	93 1/2	W.O.
National Pub. Serv. 6 1/2s, 1965	103 1/2	103 1/2
Nat'l Pns Light 5s, 1944	103 1/2	104
No. Carolina Pub. Ser. 5s, '34	96	97
Northern Ohio Pow. 7s, 1935	92	93
Northern Texas Elec. 5s, 1940	67	67
Pacific Gas & El. ref 6s, '41	108 1/2	108 1/2
Savannah El. & Pw. 7 1/2s, '41	106 1/2	106 1/2
Seaboard Elec. 5s, 1928	100	100 1/2
St. Paul Gas Light 5s, 1944	100 1/2	101 1/2
Shawinigan Wat. & P. 5s, '34	100 1/2	101 1/2
Sierra-San Fran. Pw. 2d 5s, 49	80 1/2	82 1/2
So. Jersey G. & El. & Tr. 5s, '63	101 1/2	102 1/2
Tampa Elec. 5s, 1933	100	100
West. States Gas & El., '51	108 1/2	108 1/2
Wisconsin-Min. & P. 5s, '37	97 1/2	99
Wisconsin Pub. Ser. 1st 5s, '54	99	100

RAILROADS—STOCKS—Continued

2	Tunnel R. R. of St. Louis	117	118½
12	Do	116	119
2	Do	117	120
12	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	107½	120
2	Do	208	209
6	Do	209	212
2	Utica, Chenango & Susq.	119	121
2	Valley R. R.	102	105
2	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pa-		
	ctic common	98	99½
12	Do	97½	98½
2	Do	98	100
2	Do pf.	98½	100
12	Do	98½	99½
2	Do	98	100
2	Ware River	125	128
2	Warren R. R.	70	72

RAILROADS—STOCKS

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—STOCKS

PUBLIC UTILITY—STOCKS

RAILROADS—STOCKS		
Key.		Bid. Offer.
12	Alabama Great So. ordinary..	122 125
5	Do	122 125
12	Do pf.	122 125
5	Do	122 125

PUBLIC UTILITY—STOCKS

2	Alabama & Vicksburg	117	119
2	Albany & Susquehanna	206	209
12	Do	206	209
2	Baltimore & Cumberland 7% ..	47	50
2	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	104	106
2	Canada Southern	59	61
12	Do	59½	62
2	Carolina, Clinch. & Ohio 5% ..	98½	99½
2	Chicago, Buri. & Quincy	181	184
12	Do	180	183
5	Do	180	180
2	Chi. Ind. & Louis. com.	100½	103
2	Cin. & Chi. St. L.	225	230
2	Cleveland & Pittsburgh 5% ..	41½	42½
12	Do	41½	42½
5	Do	41½	43
2	Do 7%	71½	72½
12	Do	71½	72½
5	Do	71½	73
2	Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Co. com.	62	64

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —STOCKS

Key.		Bid.	Offer.
	Aeolian Co 7% pf.....	80	85
38	Am. Arch. Co.....	119	121
37	Am. Book Co.....	138	141
24	Anglo Chilean Nitrate.....	19	24
	Bowman Bldg. Hotels com.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 7% pf.....	98	102
	Burden Iron pf.....	98	103
24	Canarie Copper.....	11	13

33	Do	16
	Chestnut & Smith Corp. com. 12	16

31	Do				
	Chestnut & Smith Corp. com.	12	16		
	Clinchfield Coal Corp. com				
	1 1/2%	32	35		
	Columbia Corp. Glas. A	6	8		
	Columbia Phonograph	37	41		
13	Copeland Products, B, v. t. c.	5 1/4	6		
2	Curtis Publishing Co. com.	211	213		
13	Do com	211	214		
12	Do pf	11 1/2	12 1/2		
	Graphoph. Prod. pf.	85	88		
	Do com	3 1/4	4		
8	Digiorio Fruit units	35	40		
	Douglas Shoe pf.	81	84		
	Durant Accept.	1 1/2	2		
33	Financial & Industrial sec. pf	96	99		
13	Do com.	32 1/2	35		
13	Flint Motors	3 1/2	4 1/2		
8	Do	3 1/2	4 1/2		
3	Ford Motors of Canada units.	4 1/2	5 1/2		
24	Group No. 1 Oil Co.	6,500	7,200		
	Do	6,400	6,900		
3	Group No. 2 Oil Corp.	2 1/2	3 1/2		
24	Do	2 1/2	3 1/2		
8	Do	2 1/2	3 1/2		
33	Hale & Kilburn pf.	12	15		
8	Hayes Hunt Body	4	4 1/2		
13	Do	4 1/2	5 1/2		
	Hercules Powder	152			
	Do pf.	114	116		
	Ide (George P.) Co. pf.	25	29		
	Industrial Finance 6% pf.	92 1/2	96		
	International Silver	89 1/2	91		
	Do pf.	104 1/2			
13	Magdalena Syndicate	2 1/2	3 1/2		
13	Do	2 1/2	3 1/2		
24	Do	3 1/2	3 1/2		
8	Do	3 1/2	3 1/2		
33	Maxudian Petroleum	2 1/2	3 1/2		
33	Miller Train Control	2 1/2	3 1/2		
33	Do	2 1/2	3 1/2		

Clinchfield Coal Corp. com		
1 1/2%	32	35
Coldak Corp., Class A	6	8

13	Columbia Phonograph	37	41
13	Copeland Products, B. v. t. c.	54	68
12	Curtis Publishing Co. com.	211	213
13	Do com	211	213
2	Do pf	114	124
	Dictaphone Prod. pf.	85	88
	Do com.	34	4
8	Digiorio Fruit units	35	40
	Douglas Shoe pf.	81	84
8	Durant Accept.	14	2
33	Financial & Industrial sec. pf	96	99
33	Do com.	324	35
13	Flint Motors	3	4
33	Do	3	4
6	Do	3	4
33	Ford Motors of Canada units.	3	4
24	Group No. 1 Oil Co.	6,500	7,200
24	Do	6,400	6,800
33	Group No. 2 Oil Corp.	2	3
24	Do	2	3
8	Do	2	3
8	Hale & Kilburn pf.	12	15
33	Hayes Hunt Body	4	4
8	Do	4	5
13	Do	3	4
	Hercules Powder	150	158
13	I. F. Co. pf.	25	29
8	Ide (George F. Co. pf.	924	96
	Industrial Finance 6% pf.	924	96
	International Silver	894	91
8	Do pf.	104	104
33	Magdalena Syndicate	3	3
13	Do	24	24
24	Do	3	3
8	Do	3	3
33	Marquand Petroleum	2	2
8	Miller Train Control	2	2
33	Do	2	2

CANADIAN RAILROAD—BONDS	
For	Bid. Offer
1st Mortgage	
2nd Mortgage	
3rd Mortgage	
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99th Mortgage	
100th Mortgage	

11	Canadian North. Ry. 4s, 1930.....	96%	96%
11	Do 4½s, 1935.....	97%	98
11	Do 6½s, 1946.....	117½	118½
11	Do 7s, 1940.....	115½	116
11	Canadian Nat. Rwy. (Can.) 4½s, 1930.....	99½	99½

11	Do 4s, 1854.	98	95
11	Do (Can.) 4s, 1927.	99	94
11	Canadian Pac Ry 4s, 1944.	93 3/4	94 1/4
11	Edmonton, Dunvegan & B C Ry. (Alberta) 4s, 1944.	93	94
11	Gr. Trunk Ry. (Alb.) 4s, '39.	89 1/2	90 1/4
11	Do (Sask.) 4s, 1944.	90	91
11	Do (Can.) 6s, 1936.	107 1/4	107 3/4
11	Do 7s, 1940.	115 1/2	116
11	Do 3s, 1962.	85 1/2	86 1/4
11	Do 4s, 1962.	88 1/4	89 1/4

11	Great Northern Ry. 4s, 1934.	90%	91%
PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS			
4	Canadian Lgt. & Pow. 5s, 1949	61	..
4	Manitoba Pow. com.	40	41
4	Winnipeg Elec. 6s, 1954	95%	96%
MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS			
11	Bell Tel. of Can. 5s, 1955	100%	101
4	Mt. Royal Hotel pfd.	38	39
11	Rio de Janeiro T., L. & P. Co.		
	5s, 1935	94%	95%

Index of Current Security Offerings

BONDS

Acadia Sugar Refining Co. \$2,500,000 1st s f g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price \$6, yield 6.35%, offered July 7. Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal.
Akron, Ohio, \$459,700 5s, due Oct. 1, 1927-1936, yield 4% to 4.30%, offered July 21. W. K. Terry & Co., N. Y.
Albuquerque, N. M., \$150,000 school bldg 5s, J & D, due June 1, 1931-1946, yield 4.40%, offered July 7. Bosworth, Chaunte & Co., Denver.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., \$6,000,000 4% g notes (sold privately), J & J, due July 1, 1927-1929, yield 4% to 5%. J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
Ashtabula, Ohio, \$140,000 school dist 5s, M & S, due Sept. 1, 1933-1944, yield 4.30%, offered July 12. Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y.
Atlantic Gypsum Products Co., \$2,000,000 1st s f g 6s, Series "A," J & D, due June 1, 1941, price 98%, offered July 7. Lee, Higginson & Co., N. Y.
Baltimore Co., Md., \$250,000 public school ser 4 1/2s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1954-1956, yield 4.05%, offered July 14. Strother, Bragden & Co., Baltimore.
Baptist Hospital of Fort Worth, Texas, \$135,000 1st ser g 6s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1928-1938, price par, yield 6%, offered July 16. Whitney-Central Bank, New Orleans.
Baton Rouge, La., \$300,000 municipal 5s, M & S, due March 1, 1927-1954, yield 4.20% to 4.45%, offered July 12. Harris, Forbes & Co. and Hibernia Securities Co., Inc., N. Y.

*Bavaria, Free State of, \$10,000,000 (additional) ext 20-yr s f g 6 1/2s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1945, price 92%, yield 7.20%, offered July 16. Equitable Trust Co. of New York and Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. See advertisement.

Beaver Co., Pa., \$500,000 bridge 4 1/2s, due 1935-1954, yield 4.05%, offered July 21. Guaranty Co. of N. Y.
Berks Co., Pa., \$2,000,000 road 4s, J & J, due July 1, 1932-1955, price 100% and 101, offered June 30. M. M. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia.
Big Stone Canning Co., \$200,000 1st g 6s, due 1928-1941, yield 5.70% to 6.10%, offered July 1. Metropolitan National Co., Minneapolis.
Braintree, Mass., \$335,900 coup 4s, J & J 15, due July 15, 1927-1941, yield 3.70% to 3.85%, offered July 13. R. L. Day & Co., Boston.
Braun Lumber Corp., Detroit, \$4,250,000 ser g 5 1/2s notes, J & J, due July 1, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1937, yield 5% to 5 1/2%, offered July 9. Security Trust Co.; Detroit Trust Co.; First National Co. of Detroit; Bank of Detroit; Nicol, Ford & Co., Inc., Detroit.
Brown Paper Mills Co., Inc., \$2,500,000 1st s f g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1929-1941, price 101 to 98, yield 5.60% to 6.20%, offered July 16. Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, and Estabrook & Co., N. Y.
California Ice & Cold Storage Co., \$350,000 1st closed coll s f g 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1938, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 14. Stephens & Co., San Francisco, and First National Bank of San Diego.
Canadian & Foreign Corp., \$100,000 deb 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 100 (bonus of one-half share no par common with \$100 debenture), yield 5 1/2%, offered July 2. Goldman & Co., Toronto.
Casador Apts., Chicago, \$125,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1928-1934, price par, yield 6.50%, offered July 10. Garard & Co., Chicago.
Central Sites Development Co., Toronto, \$650,000 1st gtd ser g 7s, A & O 15, due April 15, 1928-1938, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 2. United Bond Co., Ltd., Windsor, and U. S. Mortgage Bond Co., Detroit.
Central West Public Service Co., \$1,550,000 1-yr 5 1/2s g notes, Jan. 1 and June 30, due June 30, 1927, price 100, yield 5 1/2%, offered July 14. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and Carman, Fox & Snider, Inc., Chicago.
Chester Knitting Mills \$900,000 1st closed g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1942, yield 5% to 6%, offered July 14. Liberty Central Trust Co., St. Louis.
Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, \$2,750,000 1st (closed) s f g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1941, price par, yield 6%, offered July 20. The Foreman Trust & Savings Bank; Lawrence Stern & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago.
Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad, \$1,060,000 eq tr g cts, Series "A," trust of July 1, 1926, J & J, 4 1/2s due July 1, 1927 and 1928, price 99.76 and 99.06, 5s due July 1, 1929-1931, and 98.37 and 97 1/2s due July 1, 1932-1936, price 100 to 98.12, yield 4 1/2% to 5%, offered July 12. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Cinema Building Corp., N. Y., \$475,000 1st s f g 6s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1945, price 100, yield 6%, offered June 30. Curtis, Stephenson & Co., Inc., Boston.
Clarion Co., Pa., \$80,000 road 4 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1940-1944, yield 4.05%, offered July 1, National City Co., N. Y.
Clark-Webster Building, Chicago, \$125,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1934, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 30. Continental First Mortgage Bond Co., Chicago.
Collateral Bankers \$2,000,000 7% participating bonds, Series "D," with profit sharing cts, due July 1, 1956, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 19. Clarence Hodson & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Columbian Hotel, Wenatchee, Wash., \$150,000 1st r e g ser 7s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1927-1936, yield 6% to 7%, offered July 8. Wm. P. Harper & Co., Seattle.
Columbus Co. (Dre.) Draining District \$310,000 genl oblg ser 6s, M & S, due Sept. 1, 1930-1945, offered July 17. George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., Portland, Me.
Commander-Larabee Corp., \$300,000 1st 15-yr s f g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1951, price 98 1/2, yield 6.15%, offered July 21. Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y., and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., Minneapolis.
Commander-Larabee Corp., \$2,000,000 10-yr 7% sec s f notes, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 99, yield 7.14%, offered July 15. Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y., and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., Minneapolis.

*Community Water Service Co., \$1,350,000 1st g 5 1/2s, Series "A," J & J, due July 1, 1951, price 98.50, yield 5.60%, offered July 14. P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., N. Y. See advertisement.

Consistory Shrine Temple Association, Helena, Mont., \$160,000 1st & ref g 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1941, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 12. Murphy-Favre & Co., Spokane.
Consolidated Publishers, Inc., \$4,300,000 10-yr coll tr s f g 6 1/2s notes, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6.75%, offered July 20. Lehman Brothers and Haligarten & Co., N. Y.
Consumers Wholesale Supply Co., \$300,000 g 6% notes, with stock warrants, due June 15, 1927-1931, price 99 1/2 to 101, offered June 30. Esch & Co., Chicago.
Continental Hotel, Seattle, \$95,000 1st leasehold s f g, M & N 15, due May 15, 1928-1931, price 100, offered June 30. Seattle Title & Trust Co., Seattle.
Coral Gables, Fla., \$2,187,000 improvement 5 1/2s and 6s, \$1,787,000 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1938, price 100, yield 6%, and \$400,000 5 1/2s, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1956, yield 5.80%, offered July 12. Century Trust Co. of Baltimore; H. L. Allen & Co.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; Batchelder, Wack & Co., N. Y.

*Dallas Railway & Terminal Co., \$5,000,000 1st g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1951, price 96%, yield 6.25%, offered July 21. Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Old Colony Corp.; W. C. Langley & Co., N. Y. See advertisement, Page 113.

Darlington Co., S. C., \$73,000 High Hill drainage dist ser 6s, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1946, yield 5.40% to 5.50%, offered June 29. Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co., St. Louis.
Dayton, Ohio, \$500,000 4 1/2s, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1927-1951, yield 4% to 4.30%, offered July 13. First-Chicago Corp., N. Y.
Dravo Contracting Co., \$500,000 gtd 5% eq tr cts, due Aug. 1, 1927-1931, yield 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%, offered July 15. Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
East Baton Rouge Parish, La., \$135,000 Sub-Road Dist. No. 1 of Road Dist. No. 1 s 5s, M & S 16, due March 16, 1927-1947, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 9. Caldwell & Co. and Whitney-Central Bank, New Orleans.

East Bay Water Co., \$4,265,000 unifying & ref 30-yr g 5s, Series "E," M & S, due March 1, 1956, price 100, yield 5.15%, offered July 13. Peirce, Fier & Co.; Blyth, Witter & Co. and Mercantile Securities Co. of California, San Francisco.

Electric Railway Equipment Securities Corp., \$1,089,000 5% eq tr cts, trust of July 1, 1926, J & A, J, O, due Oct. 1, 1926, to March 1, 1933, yield 4% to 5.10%, offered July 9. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Elizabeth City, N. C., \$228,000 waterworks, sewer & street g 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1929-1936, price 100, yield 6%, and \$400,000 5 1/2s, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1956, yield 5.80%, offered July 12. Century Trust Co. of Baltimore; H. L. Allen & Co.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; Batchelder, Wack & Co., N. Y.

*Ellenburgh Normal School Dormitory Bldg. Corp., Wash., \$240,000 1st 5 1/2s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1927, to May 1, 1946, yield 5 1/2% to 5 3/4%, offered July 2. Old National Bank and University Trust Co., Spokane.

Elmgate Manor Apts., Evanston, Ill., \$420,000 1st g 6 1/2s, due 1928-1936, yield 6% to 6.50%, offered June 30. Straus & Co., Chicago.

El Salvador, Republic of, \$520,000 trustees' 9 1/2% coup receipts for customs lien sec gold Treasury cts, J & J, due monthly July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929, price 99 1/2, yield 6.60%, offered July 22. Edmund Seymour & Co., Inc., and Cullen & Drew, N. Y.

Elvira Iron & Steel Realty Co., \$450,000 1st ser g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1936, yield 5% to 6.0%, offered July 2. Union Trust Co., Cleveland.

Englewood Gardens, Englewood, N. J., \$585,000 1st r e 7s, M & N 15, due May 15, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 7%, offered July 9. G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Eppler Hotels Co. Omaha, \$2,500,000 1st s f g 6 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 22. Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc.; A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Omaha Trust Co., Omaha.

Equitable Bonded Mortgage Co., Philadelphia, \$500,000 gtd g 5 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1927-1929, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 14. Colonial Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Evans (John) The, Evanston, Ill., \$650,000 1st leasehold 6 1/2s, M & S, due Sept. 1, 1927-1935, price par, yield 6.50%, offered July 13. Chicago Trust Co., Chicago.

1,812-1,818 La Salle Bldg., Chicago, \$385,000 1st g 6 1/2s, due 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 13. Leight, Holzer & Co., Chicago.

First Presbyterian Church of Baton Rouge, La., \$90,000 1st g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1929-1941, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 10. Standard Bond & Mortgage Co., Inc., New Orleans.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., \$1,000,000 public impvt 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1946, yield 5.50%, offered July 20. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Eldredge & Co., N. Y.

Forum Publishing Co., Fargo, N. D., \$200,000 1st ser g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, yield 5.50% to 6%, offered July 13. Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis.

Franklin Arms, Bloomfield, N. J., \$215,000 1st r e g 7s, M & N 15, due May 15, 1927-1936, yield 6.43% to 7%, offered July 13. G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., N. Y.

BONDS

Garden City, N. Y., Village of, \$40,000 water 4 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1931-1938, yield 4.05% to 4.10%, offered June 29. Blodgett & Co., N. Y.
Gatineau Power Co., \$25,000,000 1st g 5% series, due 1956, J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 94, yield 5.40%, offered July 22. Bankers Trust Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co.; Lee, Higginson & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Halsey Stuart & Co., Inc.; Redmond & Co., N. Y.; Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh; Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
General Power & Light Co., \$1,500,000 1-yr 6% sec g notes, J & J, due July 1, 1927, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 12. True, Webber & Co.; R. E. Wilsey & Co., Inc., Chicago, and Putnam & Storer, Inc., Boston.

Georgia-Carolina Electric Co., \$500,000 1st g 6% notes, J & D, due June 1, 1929, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 12. Redmond & Co. and J. G. White & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Gerst Brothers Packing Co., St. Louis, \$200,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1928-1937, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 18. Waldheim-Platt & Co., Inc., and Whitaker & Co., St. Louis.

Grady Co., Ga., \$150,000 road 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1930-1944, yield 4.05%, offered July 10. Robinson-Humphrey Co., Atlanta.

Granada Apartment Hotel, Chicago, \$275,000 1st ser g 6 1/2s, A & O 5, due April 5, 1928-1936, offered July 7. C. M. Schuer Co., Chicago.

Greece, Town of, N. Y., \$327,000 4.40s, A & O, due April 1, 1927-1941, yield 4% to 4.20%, offered June 28. Redmond & Co. and Pulley & Co., N. Y.

Greenridge Court Apts., White Plains, N. Y., \$515,000 1st gtd g 6s, J & D 15, due 1928-1938, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 15. Empire Bond & Mortgage Corp., N. Y.

Greensboro Joint Stock Land Bank, Greensboro, N. C., \$1,000,000 5s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1956 (opt 1936), price 103, yield 4.625% to opt date and 5% thereafter, offered July 20. Harris, Forbes & Co.; Lee, Higginson & Co.; R. E. Wilsey & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Hibernia Mortgage Co., Inc., \$100,000 1st coll tr g notes, Series "G," 1928, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1932, yield 5% to 5 1/2%, offered July 2. Hibernia Securities Co., Inc., New Orleans.

Highlands (The), Highland Park, Mich., \$185,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, yield 6% to 6 1/2%, offered July 12. S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Hotel Cornhusker, Lincoln, Neb., \$800,000 1st r e g 6s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1928-1935, yield 5 1/2% to 6%, offered July 1. Real Estate Mortgage Trust Co.; Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co.; and Taussig, Day, Fairbank & Co., St. Louis.

Houliam, Wash., \$250,000 gen oblg bridge 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1956, yield 4.35% to 4.65%, offered June 23. Carstens & Farles, Inc.; Ferris & Hardgrove and Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., Seattle.

Hotel Gary, Gary, Ind., \$1,700,000 1st ser g 6 1/2s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1929, to July 1, 1941, yield 6.07% to 6.50%, offered July 15. Greenbaum Sons Securities Corp., N. Y.

Hotel Sherman Company, Chicago, \$875,000 1st ser g 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1946, yield 5.5% to 5.60%, offered July 15. First Trust & Savings Bank; Foreman Trust & Savings Bank; Illinois Merchants Trust Co. and Lawrence Stern & Co., Chicago.

Huntington Park, Cal., \$120,000 city school dist g 5s, A & O, due April 1, 1927-1936, yield 4% to 4.40%, offered July 10. Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Indiana Gas Utilities Co., \$2,250,000 1st g 5% series, due 1946, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price 95, yield 5.40%, offered July 12. Harris, Forbes & Co.; Bond & Goodwin, Inc., N. Y.

Industrial Bank of Richmond \$48,000 serial payment coll tr g 7s, Series 4, issue of June 30, 1926, F. M. & N. 15, due 1928, to May 15, 1930, price 100 and 100.59, offered June 30. Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond.

International Agricultural Corp., \$1,000,000 1st coll tr s f g 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1942, price 89 1/2, yield 6%, offered July 20. Foster, McConnell & Co., N. Y.

Iowa Southern Utilities Co., \$1,100,000 (additional) 1st & ref g 5 1/2s, Series of 1925, J & J, due July 1, 1950, price 97 1/2, yield 5.70%, offered July 15. Hoagland, Allum & Co., Inc., and W. C. Langley & Co., N. Y.

Knight Soda Fountain Co., \$500,000 coll tr ser g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1927, to July 1, 1931, yield 4 1/2% to 6%, offered July 2. H. H. Polk & Co., Inc., Chicago.

La Cumbre Mutual Water Co., \$100,000 1st s f g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1946, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 3. Carstens & Earles, Inc., Seattle.

Laguna Beach Water Dist., Cal., \$450,000 ser g 6s, J & J 15, due Jan. 15, 1936-1955, yield 5.40%, offered June 29. Dean, Witter & Co., San Francisco.

Law & Finance Building, Pittsburgh, \$1,500,000 1st coup g 6 1/2s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 9. F. H. Smith Co., Philadelphia.

Lawson Apts., Chicago, \$180,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1933, price par, yield 6.50%, offered July 14. Garard & Co., Chicago.

Lincoln Hotel Properties, N. Y., \$7,500,000 1st fee s f g 6 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 100, yield 6.25%, offered July 15. S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Loew's Midland Theatre & Office Buildings, Kansas City, Mo., \$2,500,000 1st fee & leasehold g 6s, M & N 15, due May 15, 1929-1941, yield 5.80% to 6.15%, offered July 12. S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Loan Township, \$145,000 school dist 4 1/2s, due 1928-1941, yield 4.15% to 4.20%, offered July 16. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Lyle (J. C.) Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., \$200,000 1st s f g ser 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1927-1934, yield 6% to 6 1/2%, offered July 12. Stern Bros. & Co., Kansas City.

McCormick (Edith Rockefeller) Trust \$585,000 1st g 6% notes, Series "B," J & J, due July 1, 1927-1930, yield 5 1/2% to 6%, offered July 13. Love, Van Riper & Bryan, Inc., St. Louis.

Mansfield (R.) & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky., \$100,000 1st ser g 6 1/2s, J & D 15, due June 15, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 5.80%, offered July 17. Bankers Trust Co., Louisville, Ky.

Marion Water Co., Marion, Iowa, \$85,000 1st g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 8. Cedar Rapids Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Master Printers Building, New York City, \$2,800,000 1st s f g (closed) 6 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 21. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc.; P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., and Taylor, Ewart & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Mayfair Apt. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., \$270,000 1st g 6s, A & O 20, due Oct. 20, 1927, to April 20, 1931, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 1. Arthur Fels Real Estate Mortgage Co., Kansas City.

Medical Arts Bldg., Baltimore, \$500,000 1st 10-yr s f gtd 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 8. C. T. Williams & Co., Inc., Baltimore.

Mercantile Mortgage Co., \$1,000,000 coll tr g 5 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1941, price 99 1/2, offered July 6. Mercantile Securities Co. of Cal., San Francisco.

Mersey Hospital, Des Moines, \$210,000 1st (closed) g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1956, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 2. H. H. Polk & Co., Inc., Des Moines.

Miami, Fla., \$550,000 g 5s, M & S, due March 1, 1928-1956, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 12. B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc.; Geo. H. Burr & Co.; Guardian Detroit Co., Inc.; Eastman, Dillon & Co., N. Y., and Biddle & Henry, Philadelphia.

Michigan Avenue Building, Dearborn, Mich., \$300,000 1st g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1938, yield 6.10% to 6.25%, offered July 12. S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., Detroit.

Midwest Ice & Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Kan., \$260,444 1st ser g 6 1/2s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, price par, yield 5.50%, offered June 30. Union Title & Guarantee Co., Inc., and Canal Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

Moberly, Mo., \$75,000 4 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1931-1946, yield 4.20%, offered June 25. Smith, Moore & Co., St. Louis.

Moffatt Tunnel District, Col., \$3,500,000 g 5 1/2s, J & J, due July 1, 1947-1956, price 106.75 to 107.87, yield 4.75%, offered July 13. R. M. Grant & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Monmouth Consolidated Water Co., \$2,500,000 1st g 5s, Series "A," J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 95, yield 5.30%, offered July 9. W. C. Langley & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Montecito County Water District, Cal., \$400,000 ser g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1931-1965, yield 4.80%, offered July 1. Bank of Italy, Los Angeles.

Morrow Co., Ore., \$120,000 road 5s, due 1935-1941, yield 4.65%, offered July 12. Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis.

Continued on Page 130

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10,000,000 FREE STATE OF BAVARIA

External Twenty-Year 6 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

\$2,000,000 Bonds of this issue have been withdrawn for simultaneous offering by various European Banking Houses, including De Twentsche Bank and the Amsterdamse Bank of Amsterdam and the Svenska Handelsbanken of Stockholm. Dated August 1, 1925. Due August 1, 1945

NOT REDEEMABLE BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1930

Price 92 1/2 and Interest, yielding over 7.20%

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
of NEW YORK

HARRIS, FORBES & CO.

*For further details see Index of Security Offerings

\$3,125,000

Business Statistics

Transportation

		Per Cent.	
		Average	Departure
		1921-25.	From
		Aver.	Aver.
Revenue car loadings—	Period or Date.	1926.	
All commodities	Week ended July 10	900,977	907,632
Grain and grain products	Week ended July 10	43,728	45,049
Coal and coke	Week ended July 10	158,086	154,689
Forest products	Week ended July 10	51,729	59,907
Manufactured products	Week ended July 10	555,633	556,738
All commodities	Year to July 10	27,010,065	23,710,518
Grain and grain products	Year to July 10	1,161,084	1,121,939
Coal and coke	Year to July 10	5,232,336	4,639,653
Forest products	Year to July 10	2,019,492	1,808,548
Manufactured products	Year to July 10	16,988,553	14,591,438
Freight car surplus	1st quarter July	239,167	268,703
Per cent. freight cars serviceable	July 1	92.8	89.0
Per cent. locomotives serviceable	July 1	85.3	80.3
Gross revenue	Year to June 1	\$2,488,696,223	\$2,341,091,739
Expenses	Year to June 1	1,951,656,786	1,934,060,187
Taxes	Year to June 1	149,507,826	127,272,328
Rate of return on property investment—			
Eastern District	Year to June	5.68	5.75
Southern District	Year to June	5.58	5.75
Western District	Year to June	3.53	5.75
United States as a whole	Year to June	4.80	5.75

Note—Five-year average of car loadings is of weeks including July 4, the holiday, 1925 does not include holiday.

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS
AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

	July 3.	June 26.	June 19.	June 12.	June 5.	May 29.
Car loadings	1,072,624	1,062,252	1,043,720	1,060,214	945,964	1,061,164
Idle cars	277,143	279,206	265,629	267,461	261,484	272,170

GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS

	1926.	1925.	Net Change.	P. C.
First week in July, 15 roads	\$18,862,723	\$17,481,987	\$1,380,736	+7.90
Fourth week in June, 15 roads	25,593,738	23,231,988	2,361,750	+10.17
Third week in June, 15 roads	19,039,129	17,158,394	1,880,735	+10.96
Second week in June, 15 roads	18,802,401	17,094,407	1,707,994	+9.99
First week in June, 15 roads	18,674,013	16,921,491	1,752,522	+9.75
Fourth week in May, 15 roads	26,040,097	21,984,062	4,056,035	+18.45
Third week in May, 15 roads	18,124,630	15,950,455	2,174,175	+13.63
Second week in May, 15 roads	18,443,528	16,581,018	1,862,510	+11.23
First week in May, 15 roads	17,468,131	16,994,994	473,137	+2.78
Fourth week in April, 15 roads	23,063,433	21,891,860	1,171,573	+5.34
Third week in April, 15 roads	17,368,707	16,201,533	1,167,174	+7.18
Second week in April, 15 roads	17,013,487	15,924,491	1,088,996	+6.86
First week in April, 15 roads	17,646,125	16,514,362	1,131,763	+7.02
Fourth week in March, 15 roads	26,826,156	23,116,172	3,709,984	+16.09
Third week in March, 15 roads	17,723,131	16,555,077	1,168,054	+7.05
Second week in March, 15 roads	17,403,986	16,675,446	728,540	+4.35
First week in March, 15 roads	17,011,615	16,155,029	856,586	+4.96
Month of April	498,448,309	472,629,820	25,818,489	+11.43
Month of March	528,905,183	485,236,559	43,668,624	+22.50
Month of February	459,227,310	454,198,055	5,029,255	+1.10

WEEKLY DATA

		Week Ended		Year to Date.	
		July 17, 1926.	July 18, 1925.	6 @2	5 @4
Interest rates:					
Call loans	4 1/4 @ 4	5 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Time loans, 60-90 days	4 1/4 @ 4	4 1/4 @ 3 1/2	4 1/4 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Time loans, 6 months	4 1/4 @ 4	4 1/4 @ 3 1/2	4 1/4 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Com. dis., 4-6 months	4 1/4 @ 4	4 1/4 @ 3 1/2	4 1/4 @ 3 1/2	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Bar gold and silver:					
Bar gold in London	84s 11 1/2 @ 84s 09 1/2	84s 11 1/2 @ 84s 10 1/2	84s 11 1/2 @ 84s 09 1/2	31 1/2 @ 29 1/2	31 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Bar silver in London	30 1/2 @ 29 1/2	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2	31 1/2 @ 29 1/2	68 1/2 @ 63 1/2	68 1/2 @ 63 1/2
Bar silver in New York	65 1/2 @ 64 1/2	65 1/2 @ 64 1/2	65 1/2 @ 64 1/2	68 1/2 @ 63 1/2	68 1/2 @ 63 1/2

LUMBER (10)

		Week Ended		Year to Date.	
		July 10, 1926.	July 3, 1925.	365	361
Mills reporting (number)		365	355	365	361
Production (feet)		205,088,541	247,427,336	198,747,514	198,747,514
Shipments (feet)		198,717,930	254,626,905	215,816,740	215,816,740
Orders (feet)		212,638,796	249,923,386	214,111,575	214,111,575

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES

	July 17, 1926.	July 10, 1925.	July 18, 1925.
1890-1899-100	206.121	208.577	214.404

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

		Reported in The Railway Age of—	
		July 17, 1926.	July 10, 1925.
Locomotives		1	512
Freight cars		4	448
Passenger cars		10,000	2,950
Rails (tons)		2,950	
Structural steel (tons)			

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

The range of exchange on the principal foreign centres for the week ended July 17, 1926, compares as follows:

		DEMAND.		CABLES.	
		Week's Range.	Year 1926 to Date.	Week's Range.	Year 1926 to Date.
		High.	Low.	High.	Low.
4.8665—London	4.86%	4.85 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.85 1/2	4.85 1/2
19.28—Paris	2.59%	2.34%	2.34%	2.35%	2.35%
19.28—Belgium	2.44%	2.07%	2.07%	2.08%	2.08%
19.28—Switzerland	19.37	19.36%	19.37	19.37%	19.37%
19.28—Italy	3.46%	3.35%	3.35%	3.35%	3.35%
40.29—Holland	40.18	40.14	40.24	40.13	40.03
19.30—Greece	1.21%	1.20	1.53%	1.20%	1.20%
19.30—Spain	15.88	15.78	16.44	14.06	14.52%
26.28—Denmark	26.50	26.40	26.57	24.50	21.15
26.80—Sweden	26.81	26.77	26.84	26.72	26.88
26.80—Norway	21.93	21.87%	22.99	20.26	17.98
51.41—Russia*	.04	.03%	.07	.03%	.05%
48.66—Calcutta	36.31	36.19	36.87	35.88	36.58
78.00—Hongkong	55.13	54.63	58.75	53.63	57.88
108.82—Peking	75.00	75.00	79.25	74.00	75.12
49.83—Shanghai	72.13	71.50	75.63	69.63	77.13
49.83—Japan	47.02	46.90	47.40	43.45	41.25
50.00—Manila	49.50	49.50	50.125	49.25	49.50
42.44—Buenos Aires	40.65	40.43	41.43	38.87	40.31
32.45—Rio	15.81	15.72	15.875	13.81	11.50
23.83—Germany	23.81	23.81	23.81	23.81	23.80
14.07—Austria	14.125	14.125	14.125	14.125	14.125
19.30—Poland	12.00	9.00	16.00	19.25	19.20
26.26—Czechoslovakia	2.96	2.96	2.96%	2.96	2.96%
49.30—Yugoslavia	1.77	1.77	1.77%	1.76	1.76
19.30—Finland	2.52	2.52	2.52%	2.52%	2.52%
19.30—Rumania	.46%	.44%	.49%	.32	.49
20.31—Hungary	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%

*The figures given under "demand" are offered and bid prices for 500-ruble notes, while under "cables" are the 100-ruble notes.

MONTHLY DATA

NEW BUILDING (3)

	July, 1926. (13 Days.)	June, 1926. (26 Days.)	July, 1925. (26 Days.)
Average daily building contracts awarded in 37 Eastern States	\$20,123,785	\$21,068,938	\$21,039,784

NEW BUILDING (9)

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
Value of building permits in 187 cities	\$338,168,837	\$324,308,482	\$346,457,825

BUILDING PERMITS (14)

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
462 cities	\$413,593,412	\$394,159,607	\$394,321,193
New York City (plans filed)	86,977,546	77,905,083	76,559,920
1484 cities			

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX (1913=100) (5)

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
All commodities	152.3	151.7	157.4

FOREIGN TRADE (5)

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
Merchandise imports	\$337,000,000	\$320,976,838	\$325,215,735
Merchandise exports	338,000,000	356,621,029	323,347,775
Gold imports	18,890,086	2,934,655	4,426,135
Gold exports	3,345,528	9,342,927	6,712,480

BANK DEBITS (4)

(Billions)

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
141 cities	\$49.86	\$48.00	\$48.61
New York City	128.20	26.57	26.93
140 cities outside New York City	21.66	21.43	21.68

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

	June, 1926.	May, 1926.	June, 1925.
Passenger cars	360,522	396,168	366,510
Trucks	46,711	50,740	38,151
Total	407,233	446,908	404,661

RAILROAD SHARES SOLD, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Thousands)

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
January	2,104	2,523	4,394	6,891	5,636
February	3,921	2,817	3,606	6,353	4,090
March	4,161	2,913	3,653	8,356	7,307
April	6,500	2,169	3,212	3,805	3,796
May	4,809	2,535	2,634	5,856	2,616
June	3,528	3,954	4,585	3,700	5,324
July	2,569	2,317	4,225	4,128	Over
August	4,375	2,347	4,828	6,950	Over
September	3,558	2,014	3,639	4,803	Over
October	3,700	2,727	3,730	5,011	Over
November	3,805	4,237	13,503	6,834	Over
December	2,691	3,901	10,528	8,889	Over
Total	45,711	34,454	62,537	71,606	Over

INDUSTRIAL SHARES SOLD, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Thousands)

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
January	13,290	17,685	22,335	34,540	33,452
February	12,264	19,876	17,030	26,397	31,372
March	18,573	22,942	14,553	30,182	44,733
April	23,968	17,871	14,581	21,031	26,428
May	24,102	20,571	12,358	30,607	20,573
June	20,508	15,098	12,218	27,160	32,665
July	12,590	10,355	20,001	28,145	Over
August	13,475	13,475	17,599	25,915	Over
September	18,217	12,596	14,511	32,083	Over
October	21,976	13,092	14,089	48,412	Over
November	19,077	18,336	27,867	42,146	Over
December	17,001	20,167	32,349	33,988	Over
Total	215,041	202,824	219,491	380,806	Over

SOURCES OF DATA.

- (1) Railway Age.
- (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle.
- (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation.
- (4) Federal Reserve Board.
- (5) United States Department of Commerce.
- (6) United States Department of Labor.
- (7) United States Department of Agriculture.
- (8) The Iron Age.
- (9) Bradstreet's.
- (10) National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.
- (11) Dun's Review.
- (12) United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.
- (13) New York State Department of Labor.
- (14) S. W. Straus & Co.

FAILURES (DUN'S)

		Week Ended	
		July 15, 1926.	July 16, 1925.
East	108	79	118
South	91	53	106
West	99	53	128
Pacific	96	15	54
United States	354	204	406
Canada	57	24	50

		Week Ended	
		July 17, 1926.	July 18, 1925.
East	153	99	96
South	99	50	73
West	92	52	76
Pacific	44	16	42
United States	388	217	287
Canada	37	21	53

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS

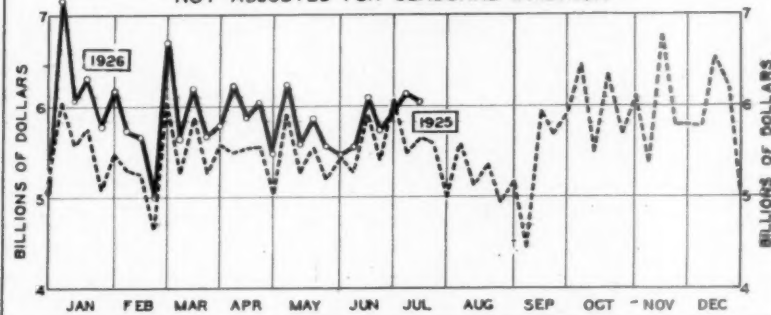
FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS			
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
	July 22.	July 15.	
Gold	£151,734,000	£151,335,000	
Reserve	27,774,000	27,253,000	
Notes reserve.....	29,953,000	29,598,000	
Ratio to liabilities.....	24.58%	24.01%	
Circulation	141,347,000	141,469,000	
Public deposits.....	7,611,000	9,352,000	
Other deposits.....	114,973,000	114,013,000	
Government securities.....	40,540,000	39,925,000	
Other securities.....	75,810,000	72,876,000	

Bank Debits and Federal Reserve Bank Statements

MONTHLY DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS
140 CITIES OUTSIDE NEW YORK
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



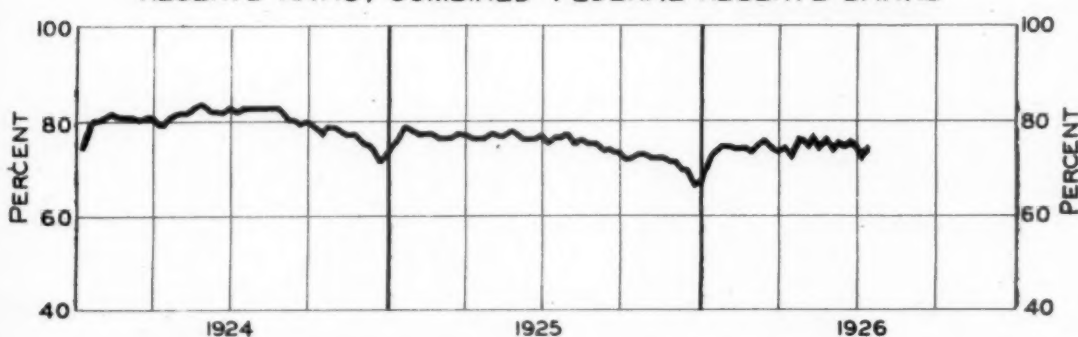
WEEKLY DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS
250 CITIES OUTSIDE NEW YORK
NOT ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



Debits to Individual Accounts by Federal Reserve Districts

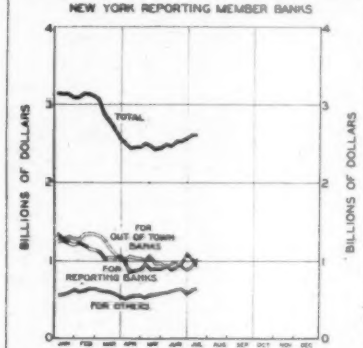
Week ended—	District 1, Boston.	District 2, New York.	District 3, Philadelphia.	District 4, Cleveland.	District 5, Richmond.	District 6, Atlanta.	District 7, Chicago.	District 8, St. Louis.	District 9, Minneapolis.	District 10, Kansas City.	District 11, Dallas.	District 12, San Francisco.	Total 12 Dist.	N. Y. City.	Total Outside N. Y. City.
July 14, 1926.....	\$629,676	\$6,564,687	\$593,704	\$722,616	\$315,206	\$282,366	\$1,367,291	\$309,402	\$182,360	\$361,821	\$154,282	\$754,486	\$12,238,497	\$6,193,952	\$6,044,545
July 7, 1926.....	701,430	6,651,148	579,704	689,293	389,553	287,652	1,376,717	300,095	181,445	337,580	155,728	715,166	12,365,571	6,225,849	6,139,722
July 15, 1925.....	546,248	6,121,431	556,025	688,646	325,014	266,587	1,303,088	294,876	185,525	317,190	147,227	670,906	11,422,463	5,772,609	5,649,854

RESERVE RATIO, COMBINED FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS



The latest date for which data are plotted is July 14; data for July 21 received too late for plotting.

LOANS SECURED BY STOCKS AND BONDS
NEW YORK REPORTING MEMBER BANKS



Latest date plotted July 14.

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

	All Reporting Member Banks.		New York City.		Chicago.	
	July 14, 1926.	July 7, 1926.	July 14, 1926.	July 7, 1926.	July 14, 1926.	July 7, 1926.
Number of reporting banks.....	699	*700	58	58	46	46
Loans and discounts, gross:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	\$144,299	\$145,139	\$45,900	\$44,263	\$14,016	\$15,970
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	5,468,999	*5,510,340	2,060,408	2,127,238	832,523	819,932
All other loans and discounts.....	8,396,074	*8,402,601	2,289,170	2,305,876	707,377	708,468
Total loans and discounts.....	\$14,009,371	\$14,058,080	\$4,395,478	\$4,477,377	\$1,353,916	\$1,341,370
Investments:						
U. S. Government securities.....	2,494,386	2,494,604	903,804	910,260	165,665	165,678
Other bonds, stocks and securities.....	3,100,410	3,158,106	918,103	910,528	203,786	208,743
Total investments.....	\$5,594,796	\$5,652,710	\$1,821,907	\$1,820,788	\$369,451	\$374,421
Total loans and investments.....	19,604,167	19,710,790	6,217,385	6,298,165	1,723,367	1,715,791
Reserve balances with F. R. banks.....	1,667,980	1,668,872	695,788	730,516	109,405	154,695
Cash in vault.....	283,214	297,581	67,065	69,152	23,167	24,014
Net demand deposits.....	13,052,760	13,011,539	5,018,296	5,071,545	1,184,487	1,169,471
Time deposits.....	5,885,213	5,854,512	2,851,050	2,844,853	520,230	514,781
Government deposits.....	141,838	153,688	25,090	27,270	5,466	5,931
Bills payable and rediscounted with F. R. Banks:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	168,136	231,159	76,450	136,550	7,074	10,079
All other.....	128,472	157,616	27,496	47,771	3,657	4,283
Total borrowings from F. R. banks.....	\$296,608	\$388,775	\$103,946	\$184,321	\$10,731	\$14,362

TOTAL LOANS SECURED BY STOCKS AND BONDS OF 58 REPORTING NEW YORK CITY MEMBER BANKS

	For Own Account.	For Out-of- Town Banks.	Others.	Total.	On Demand.	On Time.
July 14.....	\$932,813	\$1,016,148	\$652,296	\$2,601,257	\$1,924,965	\$676,292
July 7.....	1,109,298	951,638	631,638	2,692,574	1,940,069	682,719

Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

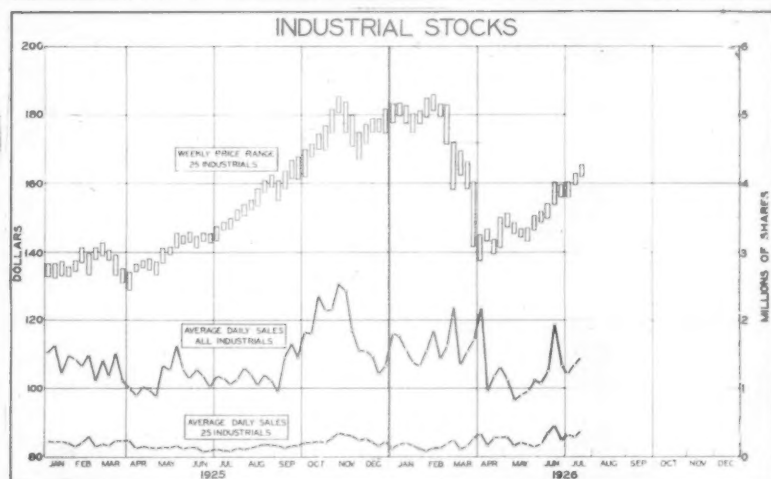
	Gold.	Total Bills Discounted.	Total U. S. Govt. Secur.	F. R. Notes in Circulation.	Due Members Reserve Acct.	Ratio
District.						
Boston.....	\$222,011,000	\$24,110,000	\$12,998,000	\$139,105,000	\$142,468,000	83.5
New York.....	1,001,709,000	126,394,000	84,219,000	393,791,000	\$42,598,000	33.0
Philadelphia.....	186,248,000	44,358,000	21,723,000	117,726,000	131,493,000	76.2
Cleveland.....	291,947,000	34,655,000	37,418,000	186,922,000	185,092,000	79.8
Richmond.....	81,259,000	42,808,000	9,343,000	69,975,000	68,927,000	62.8
Atlanta.....	179,252,000	43,854,000	1,868,000	185,966,000	69,250,000	73.0
Chicago.....	368,545,000	56,250,000	37,974,000	191,677,000	328,561,000	75.1
St. Louis.....	46,211,000	35,134,000	26,467,000	43,332,000	80,573,000	52.1
Minneapolis.....	78,308,000	8,242,000	19,828,000	62,159,000	50,076,000	71.3
Kansas City.....	91,063,000	16,517,000	34,768,000	63,413,000	91,784,000	60.7
Dallas.....	42,761,000	17,639,000	26,685,000	37,637,000	54,136,000	54.3
San Francisco.....	252,881,000	45,478,000	49,807,000	189,197,000	163,369,000	72.2

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

(000 omitted.)

	Combined Federal Reserve Banks July 14, 1926.	N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank July 21, 1926.	July 22, 1925.	July 14, 1926.	July 22, 1925.
RESOURCES:					
Gold with Federal reserve agents.....	\$1,457,001	\$1,441,894	\$1,456,802	\$362,750	\$342,962
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury.....	49,247	53,209	52,473	11,283	12,711
Gold held exclusively against F. R. notes.....	\$1,506,248	\$1,495,103	\$1,509,275	\$374,042	\$355,573
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board.....	652,813	*671,516	688,785	210,105	199,647
Gold and gold certificates held by banks.....	683,125	678,992	592,790	417,562	340,066
Total gold reserves.....	\$2,942,186	*\$2,845,611	\$2,790,850	\$1,001,709	\$973,084
Reserves other than gold.....	147,091	145,660	143,996	36,118	37,022
Total reserves.....	\$2,989,277	*\$2,991,271	\$2,934,846	\$1,037,827	\$1,010,106
Non-reserve cash.....	56,003	56,888	56,932	13,096	13,973
Bills discounted:					
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	229,708	254,041	230,032	83,394	104,970
Other bills discounted.....	265,721	260,889	212,480	42,990	40,532
Total bills discounted.....	\$495,429	\$514,930	\$442,512	\$126,384	\$145,522
Bills bought in open market.....	217,439	234,192	224,525	31,024	49,162
United States Government securities:					
Bonds.....	78,149	79,139	68,905	6,418	6,418
Treasury notes.....	244,157	251,350	231,290	67,590	74,740
Certificates of indebtedness.....	60,761	60,592	35,109	10,211	10,211
Total U. S. Government securities.....	\$383,067	\$391,061	\$335,304	\$84,219	\$91,369
Other securities.....	3,200	3,200	1,850	877	877
Foreign loans on gold.....	3,000	3,199	10,500		2,835
Total bills and securities.....	\$1,102,165	\$1,146,602	\$1,014,701	\$242,449	\$286,930
Due from foreign banks.....	726	656	637	726	656
Uncollected items.....	699,978	*790,806	644,015	172,897	197,077
Bank premises.....	59,821	59,813	60,397	16,728	16,997
All other resources.....	16,903	16,874	20,964	5,622	5,520
Total resources.....	\$4,924,783	\$5,062,911	\$4,732,485	\$1,489,945	\$1,530,890
LIABILITIES:					
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	\$1,680,920	\$1,707,233	\$1,605,214	\$393,791	\$397,849
Deposits:					
Member bank—reserve account.....	2,208,327	2,242,190	2,160,748	842,596	860,862
Government.....	24,289	21,763	13,963	141,481	160,384
Foreign bank.....	4,749	4,403	5,339	1,543	1,197
Other deposits.....	16,687	18,262	19,669	8,048	8,791
Total deposits.....	\$2,254,052	\$2,286,618	\$2,199,719	\$856,648	\$873,855
Deferred availability items.....	630,795	709,392	582,450	141,481	160,384
Capital paid in.....	122,591	122,766	115,715	35,215	35,422
Surplus.....	220,310	220,310	217,837	59,994	59,994
All other liabilities.....	16,205	16,592	11,550	2,846	3,416
Total liabilities.....	\$4,924,873	\$5,062,911	\$4,732,485	\$1,489,945	\$1,530,890
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined.....	76.0%	74.9%	77.1%	83.0%	79.4%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	\$55,652	\$54,088	\$32,165	\$16,117	\$14,553
*Revised.					

Saturday, July 17.



A blank line graph titled "RAILROAD STOCKS". The vertical axis (y-axis) is on the left, with labels at 100 and 120. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is at the bottom, with labels at 800 and 1000. The graph area is divided into a grid by vertical lines at intervals of 100 units on the x-axis and horizontal lines at intervals of 10 units on the y-axis. There are 10 vertical grid lines and 2 horizontal grid lines.

RAILROAD STOCKS

WEEKLY PRICE RANGE
25 DALS.

DOLLARS

THOUSANDS OF SHARES

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The chart displays two data series over time from 1929 to 1937. The upper line represents the weekly price range of railroad stocks, which starts around \$80 in 1929, dips slightly, then rises steadily to a peak of approximately \$105 in early 1932, before fluctuating and ending around \$95 in 1937. The lower line represents the average daily sales in thousands of shares, which remains relatively stable around 200-300 thousand shares until 1931, then spikes dramatically to nearly 800 thousand shares in early 1932, followed by a sharp decline and subsequent fluctuations between 200 and 400 thousand shares through 1937.

Year	Stock Price (Dollars)	Average Daily Sales (Thousands of Shares)
1929	~80	~250
1930	~85	~250
1931	~90	~250
1932	~105	~750
1933	~95	~300
1934	~90	~250
1935	~95	~300
1936	~90	~250
1937	~95	~300

RAILROAD STOCKS

The graph displays three data series for railroad stocks from January 1925 to December 1926. The left y-axis measures 'DOLLARS' (20 to 120), and the right y-axis measures 'THOUSANDS OF SHARES' (0 to 1000). The x-axis shows months from JAN to DEC for both years.

- WEEKLY PRICE RANGE 25 RAILS:** Represented by the top line, measured on the right axis (Thousands of Shares). It shows a general upward trend from approximately 500,000 shares in early 1925 to a peak of nearly 900,000 shares in late 1925, followed by a decline and then a recovery to around 800,000 shares by late 1926.
- AVERAGE DAILY SALES ALL RAILS:** Represented by the middle line, measured on the left axis (Dollars). It shows significant volatility, with a major peak of over \$60 in late 1925, followed by a sharp decline and then a recovery to around \$40 by late 1926.
- AVERAGE DAILY SALES 25 RAILS:** Represented by the bottom line, measured on the left axis (Dollars). It shows a relatively stable trend, fluctuating between \$20 and \$40 throughout the period.

RAILROAD STOCKS

Amount of railway and industrial shares, comprising the week's total dealings, compared as follows with last year:

	Week Ended July 17, 1926.	Same Week	
		1925.	Changes.
Railroads	1,109,263	705,688	+ 403,575
Industrials	7,817,708	5,749,060	+ 2,068,648
Total	8,926,971	6,454,748	+ 2,472,223

RAILROAD STOCKS

Amount of railway and industrial shares, comprising the week's total dealings, compared as follows with last year:

	Week Ended July 17, 1926.	Same Week	
	1925.	Changes.	
Railroads	1,109,263	705,688	+ 403.5
Industrials	7,817,708	5,749,060	+ 2,068.6
Total	8,926,971	6,454,748	+ 2,472.2

D AVERAGES OF 50 STOCKS

	High.	Low.		High.	Low.
1920	94.07 Apr.	62.70 Dec.	1916	101.51 Nov.	50.91 Apr.
1919	99.59 Nov.	69.73 Jan.	1915	94.13 Oct.	58.99 Feb.
1918	80.16 Nov.	64.12 Jan.	1914	73.30 Jan.	57.41 Jul.
1917	90.46 Jan.	57.47 Dec.	1913	79.25 Jan.	63.09 Jun.

RAILROAD STOCKS

COMPARATIVE AMOUNT, RAILS AND INDUSTRIALS, 1925 AND 1926
Amount of railway and industrial shares, comprising the week's total dealings, compared as follows with last year:

	Week Ended July 17, 1926.	Same Week 1925.	Change.
Railroads	1,109,263	705,688	+ 403,575
Industrials	7,817,708	5,749,060	+ 2,068,648
Total	8,926,971	6,454,748	+ 2,472,223

D AVERAGES OF 50 STOCKS

	High.	Low.		High.	Low.
1920	94.07 Apr.	62.70 Dec.	1916	101.51 Nov.	50.91 Apr.
1919	99.59 Nov.	69.73 Jan.	1915	94.13 Oct.	58.99 Feb.
1918	80.16 Nov.	64.12 Jan.	1914	73.30 Jan.	57.41 Jul.
1917	90.46 Jan.	57.47 Dec.	1913	79.25 Jan.	63.09 Jun.

New York Stock Exchange

With Closing Prices, Wednesday, July 21.

Yearly Price Ranges.						1926 Range.		STOCKS		Amount		Last Dividend		Week's Range.				Sat.		Week's		Wed.	
1924.		1925.				High. Date.		(and ticker abbreviations)		Paid.		Per Cent.		Mon. Jul. 12.		Tues. Jul. 19.		Week's Ch'gs.		Week's Sales.		Wed. July 21 Close.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.							First.	High.	Low.	Last.						
84	81	76½	82	84½	Feb. 1	79%	May 21	ABITIBI POWER & PAPER (sh.) (ABI)....	250,000	Apr. 15, '26	\$1	Q	75	75	74	74½	- 1½		700	74			
"	"	"	"	100	Feb. 27	83	May 20	Abraham & Straus (sh.) (AST).....	180,000	"	"	"	43	43	43	43	- 1½		100	45			
"	"	"	"	150	Mar. 27	104¼	"	Adams Express (sh.) (ADE).....	1,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	1½	Q	104	104	104	104	+ %		100	100			
93½	73½	117½	90	116½	July 1	90%	Mar. 18	Advance Rubenly (RLX).....	12,000,000	June 30, '26	\$1.50	Q	114½	115½	114½	114½	+ %		1,700	13½			
16½	6	20	13	18½	Jan. 29	10	Mar. 19	Advance Rubenly pf.....	13,750,000	"	"	"	14	14½	13½	13½	+ %		2,000	13½			
54	28½	62½	47	63½	Jan. 28	48½	May 11	Ahamada Lead (sh.) (ALD).....	12,500,000	July 1, '26	75c	Q	54½	54½	53½	52½	- ½		4,700	"			
93	87½	117½	86½	119	Jan. 4	74	May 19	Air Reduction (sh.) (ADN).....	1,250,000	Apr. 15, '26	\$1	Q	115½	117½	114½	114½	- 1½		4,400	119½			
14½	4½	15½	9½	16	Feb. 10	7½	May 11	Ajaj Rubber (sh.) (AJJ).....	500,000	Dec. 15, '20	\$2	"	9	9	8¾	8¾	- ¼		3,400	8¾			
1½	%	2½	1	103	June 28	107½	Mar. 24	Alabama & Vicksburg (ALM).....	4,200,000	Oct. 1, '25	3	"	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ½		290	"			
"	"	"	"	1	Jan. 4	1	June 28	Alaska Jenuan G. M. (RIO) (JG).....	13,957,440	"	"	"	1½	"	"	"	"	"	27	"			
"	"	"	"	27½	Jan. 23	27	"	Albany Wrapping Paper Co. (AWP).....	950,000	June 30, '26	50c	Q	98	98	98	98	- 200		200	"			
"	"	"	"	98	July 13	98	July 13	Albany Wrapping Paper pf.....	1,500,000	June 30, '26	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	- 200		200	"			
193	193	203	203	*220	June 3	*202¼	Feb. 19	Albany & Susquehanna (AGS).....	3,500,000	July 1, '26	4¼	SA	"	"	"	"	*208		"	"			
"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 15	47	Feb. 18	Alliance Realty (sh.) (ANR).....	120,000	Apr. 16, '26	50c	Q	150½	151	150	150	+ 8		1,800	45			
122½	90½	142	85	151	Jan. 4	103	Jan. 4	All-American Cable (AAC).....	27,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	1½	Q	131½	133½	128½	128½	+ %		72,900	126½			
87½	65	110½	80	142	Feb. 13	106	Mar. 30	Allied Chemical & Dye (sh.) (ACD).....	2,178,109	May 1, '26	\$1	Q	122	122	121½	121½	+ 1½		200	"			
118½	110	121½	117	122½	June 14	118½	Mar. 20	Allied Chemical & Dye pf.....	39,284,900	July 1, '26	1½	Q	91½	91½	88	88½	- 1½		3,600	87½			
73½	41½	97½	71½	94½	Jan. 13	78½	Mar. 20	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing (AH).....	26,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	1½	Q	100½	110	100½	100½	+ 1½		17,100	30			
104½	80	109	103½	110½	May 24	105	Apr. 7	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.....	16,000,000	May 15, '26	40c	Q	30	30½	29½	29½	+ %		1,700	30			
"	"	"	"	31½	May 4	24½	"	Amerasia Corporation (sh.) (ARC).....	13,200,000	Apr. 15, '26	2	"	18	18½	18	18	- 1½		1,400	"			
17½	7%	26½	13½	34½	Jan. 14	15	May 20	American Agricultural Chemical (AGR).....	33,322,100	Apr. 15, '21	1½	"	62½	63	61½	62	- 1½		1,200	"			
49½	18½	82½	36½	96½	Jan. 4	51	May 20	American Agricultural Chemical pf.....	28,455,200	Apr. 15, '21	1½	"	40c	40c	41½	40	+ ½		1,100	40½			
"	"	"	"	39½	Jan. 31	34½	Mar. 31	American Bank Note (sh.) (ABN).....	4,945,250	July 1, '26	75c	Q	57	57	57	57	- 1½		100	57½			
56	52	58½	33½	58½	July 10	35	Jan. 15	American Bank Note pf. (\$50).....	4,495,650	July 1, '26	75c	Q	57	57	57	57	- 1½		100	57½			
40½	36	43	29½	38½	Feb. 5	21	June 2	American Beet Sugar Company (sh.) (ABS).....	150,000	Jan. 30, '26	1½	Q	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼		100	96½			
38½	35	41	28½	33	Feb. 24	65	May 2	American Beet Sugar pf.....	5,000,000	July 1, '26	1½	Q	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ¼		100	96½			
108	76	142	54½	104	May 19	34½	Mar. 19	American Brake Shoe & Foundry (sh.) (ABK).....	2,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	\$1.50	Q	123	123	122½	122½	- 1½		1,600	123			
110	104	114½	90½	126½	Feb. 2	110	May 19	American Brake Shoe & Foundry pf.....	157,349	June 30, '26	\$1.50	Q	123	124½	122	122	- 1½		800	123			
"	"	"	"	107½	Feb. 18	110½	Mar. 24	American Brake Shoe & Foundry pf.....	9,600,000	June 30, '26	1½	Q	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
"	"	"	"	53½	Jan. 4	30½	Mar. 29	Am. Brown Boveri Electric (sh.) (BOV).....	395,256	Apr. 20, '26	50c	Q	90½	91½	40	40½	+ ¼		4,800	39½			
"	"	"	"	48½	Jan. 16	86½	Mar. 31	Am. Brown Boveri pf.....	3,000,000	July 1, '26	1½	Q	94½	94½	90½	90½	- 1½		1,900	90½			
"	"	"	"	49½	July 12	38½	Mar. 30	American Can (sh.) (CAN).....	61,500,000	Apr. 15, '26	1½	Q	56½	56½	55	55½	+ 2½		196,100	55½			
110	109	121½	115	126½	May 19	121	Jan. 4	American Can Company pf.....	41,283,300	July 1, '26	1½	Q	125½	125½	125½	125½	- 1½		400	"			
"	"	"	"	97½	Jan. 12	91½	Mar. 31	American Car & Foundry (sh.) (AF).....	600,000	July 1, '26	\$1.50	Q	101	101	99½	99½	- 1½		2,800	101			
12½	118½	128	120½	129½	June 23	123½	Apr. 7	American Car & Foundry pf.....	30,000,000	July 1, '26	1½	Q	128	128	128	128	- 1		300	128			
25	21½	28	23½	27	Jan. 17	32½	Mar. 30	American Chic (sh.) (CHC).....	8,750,000	July 1, '26	75c	Q	40	40	39½	39½	+ ½		200	26			
40½	39	42	37	47½	Jan. 4	37	Mar. 31	American Chic (sh.) (COH).....	88,484	July 1, '26	75c	Q	38	38	37½	37½	- ½		200	"			
"	"	"	"	85	Apr. 30	80½	Mar. 9	American Chic prior pf. (sh.).....	91,482	July 1, '26	1½	Q	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
"	"	"	"	90	Jan. 16	83½	July 13	American Chic prior pf. cfs. (sh.).....	16,343	July 1, '26	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	- 2½		200	"			
7	6½	8	7½	8½	June 10	14	Jan. 5	American Drug & Sundry (sh.) (ADS).....	5,456,100	Apr. 15, '26	30c	Q	7½	7½	7½	7½	- %		15,700	7½			
104½	88	106	125	140	Jan. 6	105½	Mar. 9	American Express (AMX).....	18,000,000	July 1, '26	1½	Q	125½	128½	125	127½	+ 2½		800	120½			

**100
SHARE**

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges										1926 Range		Date	STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Per- iod.	Week's Range				Sat. July 19. Last.	Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Gain.	Wed. July 21. Close.
1924. High.	Low.	1925. High.	Low.	1926 High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Mon. July 12.	Tue. July 13.							Wed. July 14.	Thurs. July 15.						
123 1/2	94	142	114 1/2	131	108	142	114 1/2	131	108	142	114 1/2	American & Foreign Power (sh.) (AFW).....	889,720	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	20%	22%	20%	21%	+ 1/2	9,300	21 1/2		
14 1/2	7 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2	American & Foreign Power pf. (sh.).....	82,465	July 1, '26	43 1/2	Q	8%	8%	8%	8%	+ 1/2	1,200	8 1/2		
72 1/2	50 1/2	75 1/2	58 1/2	72 1/2	50 1/2	75 1/2	58 1/2	72 1/2	50 1/2	75 1/2	58 1/2	America Hide & Leather (HI).....	11,274,100	Oct. 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	41	42 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,300	39 1/2		
96	72	139	83	136	106	139	83	136	106	139	83	America Hide & Leather pf. (sh.).....	12,548,300	Oct. 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	23%	20%	25%	26%	+ 1 1/2	6,100	26 1/2		
35 1/2	17 1/2	46	34 1/2	46 1/2	26 1/2	46 1/2	26 1/2	46 1/2	26 1/2	46 1/2	26 1/2	American Home Products (AHO) (sh.).....	300,000	Apr. 25, '26	2 1/2	Q	130	131 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	+ 1 1/2	5,000	124 1/2		
12 1/2	10	20	11 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	American Ice (sh.).....	15,000,000	Apr. 25, '26	2 1/2	Q	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1 1/2	4,700	84 1/2		
103	95	100	95 1/2	103	85	100	95 1/2	103	85	100	95 1/2	American International (sh.) (AI).....	490,000	Sep. 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1 1/2	900	34 1/2		
28 1/2	13 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	32 1/2	14 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	32 1/2	14 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	American-La France Fire Eng. (sh.) (ALF).....	4,493,000	May 15, '26	2 1/2	Q	12%	13%	12%	13%	+ 1 1/2	5,200	13 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American-La France Fire Eng. pf. (sh.).....	4,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1 1/2	900	34 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Linsed (sh.) (AL).....	16,750,000	Mar. 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1 1/2	1,100	34 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Linsed pf. (sh.).....	16,750,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	105%	105%	105%	105%	+ 1 1/2	5,100	105 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Locomotive (sh.) (ALO).....	770,000	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,600	117 1/2		
120 1/2	116 1/2	124 1/2	116 1/2	124 1/2	116 1/2	124 1/2	116 1/2	124 1/2	116 1/2	124 1/2	116 1/2	American Locomotive pf. (sh.).....	33,753,200	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	72%	72%	72%	72%	+ 1 1/2	1,100	72 1/2		
34	38 1/2	37 1/2	45 1/2	37 1/2	45 1/2	37 1/2	45 1/2	37 1/2	45 1/2	37 1/2	45 1/2	American Machine Foundry, new (AFN).....	200,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	114	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1 1/2	300	114 1/2		
115 1/2	107 1/2	119 1/2	111 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	American Machine Foundry pf., new (sh.).....	2,000,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54	+ 1 1/2	4,900	54 1/2		
95 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	American Metal Company (sh.) (AMM).....	584,077	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	117	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2		
130 1/2	94 1/2	122 1/2	89 1/2	120 1/2	94 1/2	122 1/2	89 1/2	120 1/2	94 1/2	122 1/2	89 1/2	American Metal Company pf. (sh.).....	6,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	61 1/2	68 1/2	61 1/2	67 1/2	+ 6 1/2	25,000	67 1/2		
125 1/2	120 1/2	130 1/2	125 1/2	129 1/2	120 1/2	130 1/2	125 1/2	129 1/2	120 1/2	130 1/2	125 1/2	American Power & Light (sh.) (AOW).....	1,636,412	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	100%	110	100	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2	12,100	110 1/2		
88	77 1/2	84 1/2	76 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	76 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	76 1/2	American Radiator (sh.) (ADT).....	32,000,000	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	70%	79%	70	79	+ 1 1/2	200	79		
40 1/2	35 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	American Radiator pf. (sh.).....	3,000,000	May 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	70%	79%	70	79	+ 1 1/2	100	79		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Railway Express (ARX).....	10,367,200	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	70%	79%	70	79	+ 1 1/2	100	79		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Republics (sh.) (APU).....	200,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1 1/2	43,800	42 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Safety Razor (sh.) (ASR).....	20,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	9%	9%	9%	9%	+ 1 1/2	5,000	9 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Ship & Commerce (sh.) (ASC).....	1,500,000	May 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	132 1/2	136 1/2	131 1/2	136 1/2	+ 1 1/2	72,800	136 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Smelting & Refining (sh.) (ASR).....	60,000,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,100	118 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Smelting & Refining Company pf. (sh.).....	50,000,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,100	118 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Snuff (sh.) (ASNU).....	11,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	128	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1 1/2	128	128 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Snuff pf. (sh.).....	3,652,800	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,200	42 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Steel Foundries (sh.) (ASF).....	4,027,745	Apr. 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1 1/2	5,100	114 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Steel Foundries pf. (sh.).....	8,866,800	Mar. 31, '26	1 1/2	Q	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	+ 1 1/2	5,100	114 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Sugar Refining Company (sh.) (ASR).....	45,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2	600	102 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Sugar Refining Company pf. (sh.).....	45,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2	600	102 1/2		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Sumatra Tobacco (sh.) (AST).....	1,575,700	Aug. 21, '26	1 1/2	Q	26%	27%	25%	27%	+ 1 1/2	3,400	25%		
100 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2	American Sumatra Tobacco opt. A c													

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges										STOCKS		Amount		Last		Week's Range		Sat.		Wed.	
1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		(and ticker abbreviations)		Capital		Date		Dividend		Mon.		Wed.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		Stock Listed.		Paid.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Jul. 1st.	High.	Low.	Jul. 1st.	High.	
35 1/2	25 1/2	47 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	Jan. 8	12 1/2	June 8	Century Ribbon Mills (sh.) (CTY)	100,000	Jan. 30, '28	50c	..	17	17	16	16	..	..	..	..
95 1/2	81 1/2	94 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	Jan. 8	81 1/2	May 25	Century Ribbon Mills (sh.) (CTY)	1,740,500	July 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	66	68 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2	..	..	..	..
44 1/2	24 1/2	58 1/2	40 1/2	49 1/2	Jan. 5	30 1/2	May 20	Cerro de Pasco Copper (sh.) (COP)	1,222,842	July 1, '28	81 1/2	Q	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	..	..	..	..
87	73 1/2	110	80 1/2	103 1/2	Jan. 21	100	May 15	Certain-teed Products (sh.) (CRT)	307,000	July 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	75	103	80 1/2	93 1/2	Feb. 17	90	May 15	Certain-teed Products 2d pf.	4,300,000	July 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chandler-Cleveland P. (sh.) (CHL)	2,675,000	July 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	..	..	..	..
98 1/2	67 1/2	130 1/2	89 1/2	145 1/2	July 13	112	Mar. 2	Chandler-Cleveland P. (sh.) (CHL)	280,000	July 1, '28	81 1/2	Q	20	22	20	22	..	..	..	..
109 1/2	99 1/2	130	100 1/2	144	July 13	118	Mar. 2	Chesapeake & Ohio (CO)	114,000,300	Apr. 15, '28	70	SA	142 1/2	144 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	..	..	..	..
100 1/2	94 1/2	106 1/2	84 1/2	111 1/2	Feb. 20	104	May 18	Chesapeake & Ohio (CO)	3,273,700	July 1, '28	3 1/2	SA	144	144	144	144	..	..	..	..
104 1/2	84 1/2	104 1/2	74 1/2	111 1/2	Feb. 20	104	May 18	Chicago & Alton (ALT)	1,183,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	38 1/2	29 1/2	37	Feb. 10	30 1/2	May 10	Chicago & Alton (ALT)	2,404,000	Jan. 16 '11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 1/2	37	57 1/2	40	51 1/2	Feb. 10	36 1/2	Mar. 31	Chicago & Eastern Illinois (CE)	1,346,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Jan. 20	11 1/2	Mar. 31	Chicago & Eastern Illinois (CE)	23,845,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 20	10 1/2	Mar. 31	Chicago & Eastern Illinois (CE)	22,061,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 20	10 1/2	Mar. 31	Chicago & Eastern Illinois (CE)	4,071,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western (sh.) (CGW)	47,164,400	July 15, '19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul (ST)	36,254,000	Sep. 1, '17	2 1/2	..	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	..	..	..	..
32 1/2	19 1/2	28 1/2	7	22 1/2	Jan. 9	14 1/2	Mar. 31	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (ST)	42,013,400	Sep. 1, '17	3 1/2	..	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (ST)	11,137,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 1/2	49 1/2	83	47 1/2	81 1/2	Jan. 2	65 1/2	Mar. 30	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (ST)	74,281,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 1/2	100	120	101 1/2	126 1/2	Apr. 30	118 1/2	Jan. 4	Chicago & Northwestern (NW)	355,834,700	June 30, '28	2	SA	73 1/2	74 1/2	71	71 1/2	..	..	..	..
100 1/2	79 1/2	120	101 1/2	126 1/2	Apr. 30	118 1/2	Jan. 4	Chicago & Northwestern (NW)	22,395,100	June 30, '28	3 1/2	SA	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chicago Pneumatic Tool (CGO)	12,934,600	Apr. 26, '28	1 1/2	Q	114 1/2	117	111	111 1/2	..	..	..	..
97 1/2	76 1/2	100	82 1/2	101 1/2	June 9	96	Mar. 4	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific (RIP)	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 1/2	65 1/2	89 1/2	82 1/2	90	Jan. 29	83 1/2	Mar. 31	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific (RIP)	29,422,100	June 30, '28	3 1/2	SA	98 1/2	99 1/2	90	90	..	..	..	..
37 1/2	29	54 1/2	32 1/2	33	Jan. 26	48	Apr. 5	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific (RIP)	25,127,300	June 30, '28	3 1/2	SA	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	..	..	..	..
94	68 1/2	120 1/2	73 1/2	114	Jan. 26	100	Mar. 31	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & G. (OM)	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '23	2 1/2	..	50	50	50	50	..	..	..	..
14 1/2	39	44 1/2	33 1/2	40	Jan. 4	44 1/2	May 17	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & G. (OM)	7,590,900	Dec. 31, '23	2 1/2	..	44	44	44	44	..	..	..	..
38 1/2	25	37 1/2	30 1/2	36 1/2	Jan. 6	30	Mar. 3	Chicago Yellow Cab (sh.) (TXV)	400,000	July 1, '28	33 1/2	SA	44	44	44	44	..	..	..	..
29	15	28 1/2	19 1/2	23 1/2	Jan. 15	16	Mar. 3	Childs Company (sh.) (CHL)	337,404	June 10, '28	31 1/2	..	44	44	44	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chile Copper (\$25) (CHL)	100,783,225	June 28, '26	62 1/2	Q	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chino Copper (\$5) (CY)	4,500,000	Sep. 30, '28	37 1/2	Q	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Christie-Brown (sh.) (CBW)	41,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chrysler Corporation (sh.) (CRY)	2,703,795	July 2, '28	75c	Q	35 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chrysler Corporation (sh.) (CRY)	237,608	Apr. 26, '28	82	Q	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	..	..	..	..
150 1/2	100	200	140	226	Apr. 29	173 1/2	Mar. 29	Cleveland, C. C. & St. L. (CC)	47,056,300	Apr. 20, '28	1 1/2	Q	233	233	233	233	..	..	..	..
71	68 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	Feb. 25	70 1/2	Feb. 25	Cleveland, C. C. & St. L. (CC)	10,900,000	Apr. 20, '28	1 1/2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 1/2	55	71 1/2	58 1/2	69 1/2	Jan. 7	60 1/2	Mar. 31	Cleveland & Pittsburgh (450) (PTT)	11,237,750	June 1, '28	67 1/2	Q	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	..	..	..	..
105 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	Jan. 7	100 1/2	Mar. 31	Cleveland & Pittsburgh special (\$50)	27,822,250	May 1, '28	50c	Q	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	..	..	..	..
63 1/2	61	117 1/2	80	103 1/2	Jan. 7	103 1/2	Mar. 31	Cuett, Peabody & Co. (sh.) (CLU)	192,391	May 1, '29	1 1/2	Q	64	64	64	64	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuett, Peabody & Co. (sh.) (CLU)	9,000,000	July 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	150	164	150	150	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coca-Cola (sh.) (KO)	251,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coca-Cola International (KOC)	251,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Collins & Aikman Company (sh.) (CK)	5,000,000	Apr. 15, '28	1 1/2	Q	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	..	..	..	..
108 1/2	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	112	May 3	110	Apr. 28	Collins & Aikman Company (sh.) (CK)	34,335,500	May 24, '28	2	..	44 1/2	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	..	..	..	..
49	20	70 1/2	44 1/2	65	Jan. 13	52	Mar. 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron (CFI)	2,000,000	May 24, '28	2	..	61	62 1/2	61	61 1/2	..	..	..	..
65 1/2	50	60 1/2	40	60	June 7	52	Mar. 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron (CFI)	30,795,000	Dec. 30, '23	3	..	61	62 1/2	61	61 1/2	..	..	..	..
59	45	62 1/2	54	64	July 7	59	Jan. 11	Colorado & Southern (CS)	8,500,000	June 30, '28	2	SA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	83 1/2	114 1/2	104 1/2	115 1/2	July 13	112	Mar. 29	Colorado & Southern (CS)	8,500,000	Dec. 31, '25	2	..	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	..	..	..	..
55 1/2	39 1/2	62 1/2	45	69 1/2	Feb. 23	55 1/2	Jan. 26	Columbia Gas & Electric (sh.) (CGE)	24,158,400	May 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Columbian Carbon (sh.) (CBN)	402,131	May 1, '28	81	Q	62 1/2	63	62	63	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Credit (sh.) (CMO)	680,000	June 30, '28	50c	Q	29	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Credit 1st pf.	4,000,000	June 30, '28	1 1/2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Credit 1st pf.	7,500,000	June 30, '28	\$1.62 1/2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Credit 1st pf.	4,000,000	June 30, '28	2	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Investment Trust (sh.) (CIT)	441,000	May 15, '28	90c	Q	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commercial Investment Trust (sh.) (CIT)	7,000,000	June 30, '28	91 1/2	Q	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	..	..	..	..
103	83	107 1/2	100	104	Jan. 28	97	June 7	Commercial Investment 7 1/2 pf.	6,000,000	July 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	168	170 1/2	165	165 1/2	..	..	..	..
129 1/2	33 1/2	43 1/2	15 1/2	30 1/2	Jan. 13	12 1/2	May 13	Commercial Solvents, Class B (sh.) (CSV)	68,897	Oct. 30, '25	50c	..	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	..	..	..	..
66 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	44 1/2	June 8	40 1/2	Mar. 18	Commercial Solvents, Class B (sh.) (CSV)	1,641,026	Oct. 30, '25	50c	..	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	..	..	..	..
14 1/2	11 1/2	63 1/2	26 1/2	68 1/2	July 16	43 1/2	Apr. 1	Conley Tin Foli (sh.) (CTF)	171,866	Oct. 30, '25	50c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	59 1/2	60 1/2	79 1/2	103	July 2	91	Mar. 31	Consolidated Cigar (sh.) (CGR)	194,602	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	..	65 1/2	68 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2	..	..	..	..
3 1/2	3 1/2	9 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	Jan. 7	2 1/2	Mar. 3	Consolidated Cigar (sh.) (CGR)	4,000,000	June 1, '28	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	..	..	..
79 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	64 1/2	74 1/2	Jan. 18	67 1/2	Mar. 3	Consolidated Distributors (sh.) (DIS)	338,826	Jan. 21, '21	62 1/2	Q	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	..	..	..	..
60 1/2	43 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	Jan. 2	70	Mar. 30	Consolidated Distributors (sh.) (DIS)	1,000,000												

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges—1925										1926 Range		Date	STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Dividend		Per Cent.	Period	Week's Range			Sat. July 19	Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.	Wed. July 21
1924		1925		1926		High.		Low.		High.					Low.				Date		Mon. July 12					High.		Low.
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
13%	104	106	101	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%						

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges				Date		STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Date Paid	Dividend Per Cent	Per Cent	Week's Range					Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.	Week's July 21 Close.
1924.	Low.	High.	1925.	Low.	High.						Mon., July 12.	Tue., July 13.	Wed., July 14.	Thurs., July 15.	Fri., July 16.			
174	8	19	111	14	24	June 15	3,062,048	July 1	26	87	23	23	23	23	23	+	119,500	22
85	38	88	88	14	14	June 16	281,250	July 1	26	53	53	53	53	53	53	+	31,700	50
68	50	92	57	14	14	June 17	300,000	July 1	26	50	50	50	50	50	50	+	2,100	50
121	113	124	110	124	124	June 18	60,501,700	July 1	26	87	88	88	88	88	88	+	24,500	80
71	50	74	60	60	60	June 19	500,000	July 1	26	40	40	40	40	40	40	+	4,000	21
25	15	44	22	41	41	June 20	265,000	July 1	26	75	75	75	75	75	75	+	23,900	37
8	5	9	6	11	11	June 21	21,496,400	July 1	26	75	83	85	85	85	85	+	1,400	80
100	105	112	104	104	104	June 22	37,912,875	July 1	26	75	81	84	84	84	84	+	800	35
105	105	112	104	104	104	June 23	210,941	July 1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	+	31,300	38
107	107	112	104	104	104	June 24	1,060,780	July 1	26	50	39	39	39	39	39	+	17,300	7
117	117	124	110	110	110	June 25	583,921	July 1	26	1	44	44	44	44	44	+	1,500	44
100	100	112	104	104	104	June 26	7,086,200	July 1	26	1	121	131	121	128	128	+	2,300	122
105	105	112	104	104	104	June 27	4,448,200	July 1	26	1	119	119	119	119	119	+	300	100
117	117	124	110	110	110	June 28	2,000,000	July 1	26	1	133	133	133	133	133	+	8,600	133
100	100	112	104	104	104	June 29	32,171,725	July 1	26	75	113	113	113	113	113	+	380	38
105	105	112	104	104	104	June 30	11,506,700	July 1	26	1	115	115	115	115	115	+	1,100	113
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 1	1,131,762	July 1	26	1	17	17	17	17	17	+	16,900	16
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 2	4,000,000	July 1	26	1	95	95	95	95	95	+	300	5
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 3	526,164	July 1	26	43	24	25	25	25	25	+	7,100	25
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 4	117,000,000	July 1	26	50	137	138	138	138	138	+	2,400	138
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 5	135,000	July 1	26	50	37	37	37	37	37	+	400	38
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 6	376,721	June 1	25	40	107	107	107	107	107	+	100	108
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 7	3,018,000	June 1	25	81	82	83	82	82	82	+	1,000	80
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 8	78,000	June 1	25	40	24	25	24	24	24	+	1,100	25
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 9	8,900,000	June 1	25	25	120	120	119	120	120	+	102,300	120
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 10	611,514	June 1	25	1	112	113	113	113	113	+	300	118
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 11	10,921,800	June 1	25	1	106	106	105	106	106	+	200	105
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 12	5,331,700	June 1	25	1	134	134	134	134	134	+	248	72
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 13	41,580,400	July 1	26	1	71	72	71	72	72	+	1,000	100
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 14	50,000,000	July 1	26	1	103	103	101	101	101	+	10,200	40
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 15	10,000,000	May 1	25	1	38	42	38	42	42	+	300	42
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 16	408,135	Apr. 15	25	75	18	18	17	17	17	+	1,200	17
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 17	1,500,000	May 1	25	12	18	18	17	17	17	+	1,200	17
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 18	300,000	July 1	25	1	18	18	17	17	17	+	1,200	17
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 19	2,380,000	July 1	25	1	18	18	17	17	17	+	1,200	17
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 20	10,000,000	Dec. 1	25	13	60	60	60	60	60	+	1,200	60
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 21	3,500,000	July 1	26	1	118	120	117	118	118	+	4,600	118
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 22	5,000,000	July 1	26	1	118	120	117	118	118	+	4,600	118
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 23	80,974	July 1	26	81	81	81	81	81	81	+	13,100	81
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 24	4,339,200	July 1	26	1	89	91	89	91	91	+	1,000	90
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 25	55,638,800	July 1	26	75	55	56	54	55	55	+	10,500	54
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 26	7,689,825	June 1	25	37	226	223	224	223	223	+	1,200	223
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 27	1,800,000	June 1	25	50	34	37	34	34	34	+	300	34
117	117	124	110	110	110	July 28	280,000	June 30	25	50	24	25	24	24	24	+	3,200	24
100	100	112	104	104	104	July 29	330,000	June 30	25	50	114	114	114	114	114	+	1,800	112
105	105	112	104	104	104	July 30	10,635,600	Jan. 2	24	1	43	43	43	43	43	+	200	43
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 1	11,580,000	Jan. 2	24	1	43	43	43	43	43	+	200	43
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 2	4,667,800	Jan. 2	24	1	43	43	43	43	43	+	200	43
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 3	4,667,800	Jan. 2	24	1	43	43	43	43	43	+	200	43
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 4	1,896,200	Mar. 31	26	81	60	60	58	58	58	+	94,000	50
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 5	340,957	July 1	26	50	30	30	30	30	30	+	700	29
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 6	12,000,000	July 1	26	50	21	21	21	21	21	+	600	21
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 7	141,257	July 1	26	81	80	83	80	83	83	+	1,200	81
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 8	2,838,200	July 1	26	1	118	120	117	118	118	+	4,600	118
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 9	26,000,000	July 1	26	1	118	120	117	118	118	+	4,600	118
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 10	4,750,000	July 1	26	1	118	120	117	118	118	+	4,600	118
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 11	1,600,000	June 1	25	50	21	24	21	24	24	+	23,300	24
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 12	4,897,044	June 15	26	47	23	23	23	23	23	+	700	23
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 13	45,730,000	Apr. 20	26	83	9	13	9	12	9	+	42,500	13
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 14	945,000	Nov. 15	24	50	9	13	9	12	9	+	37,200	13
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 15	1,337,570	May 15	26	85	30	30	29	29	29	+	27,500	29
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 16	1,357,800	Aug. 1	23	81	98	98	98	98	98	+	200	98
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 17	6,718,000	June 1	26	1	98	98	98	98	98	+	200	98
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 18	18,738,000	Jan. 29	26	117	117	117	117	117	117	+	3,800	117
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 19	2,434,680	July 1	26	40	1	1	1	1	1	+	200	1
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 20	2,434,680	July 1	26	40	1	1	1	1	1	+	200	1
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 21	9,692,400	July 1	26	183	114	114	114	114	114	+	1,800	112
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 22	260,088	Apr. 23	26	50	35	36	35	36	36	+	1,800	36
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 23	2,531,100	July 1	26	1	114	114	114	114	114	+	1,800	112
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 24	11,497,800	July 1	26	1	114	114	114	114	114	+	1,800	112
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 25	25,204,800	Dec. 17	23	4	36	36	36	36	36	+	700	36
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 26	12,003,400	Dec. 17	23	4	36	36	36	36	36	+	700	36
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 27	11,249,200	Oct. 1	23	2	65	65	65	65	65	+	1,200	65
117	117	124	110	110	110	Aug. 28	807,539	May 1	26	1	37	38	36	37	37	+	7,000	36
100	100	112	104	104	104	Aug. 29	28,033,200	May 1	26	1	37	38	36	37	37	+	7,000	36
105	105	112	104	104	104	Aug. 30	82,839,500	May 1	26	1	37	38	36	37	37	+	7,000	3

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.						1925 Range.		STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Per- iod.	Week's Range.					Week's Sales.	Week's Close.
1924. High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.						Mon. July 12.	Tue. July 13.	Wed. July 14.	Thurs. July 15.	Fri. July 16.		
29	18	33	25	22	22	Mar. 22	623,298	OmniBus Corporation (sh.) (BUZ)	8,815,100	Apr. 1, '26	2	Q	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	1,400	15
98%	92	107	98	98	98	Feb. 6	94,565	OmniBus Corporation (sh.) (BUZ)	8,815,100	Apr. 1, '26	2	Q	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	1,400	15
92	83%	140%	97%	129%	105	Jan. 21	549,170	Orpheum Circuit (sh.) (OPX)	6,495,000	Apr. 1, '26	2	Q	103%	104	103%	104	103%	500	30
100%	96	112	101	106%	106	Mar. 25	17,079,600	Orpheum Circuit (sh.) (OPX)	6,495,000	Apr. 1, '26	2	Q	103%	104	103%	104	103%	500	30
11%	6	15	8	14%	14	May 29	741,802	Otis Elevator (sh.) (OT)	10,000,000	May 1, '26	1	Q	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	4,400	100
74%	14	97%	50%	107%	107	Jan. 13	8,330,000	Otis Elevator (sh.) (OT)	10,000,000	May 1, '26	1	Q	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	4,400	100
47%	39%	69%	42%	74%	74	Jan. 13	100,000	Otis Steel (sh.) (OST)	17,347,250	July 1, '26	1	Q	116	116	116	116	116	10,100	73%
111%	107%	115	110%	117	117	May 17	8,113,400	Otis Steel (sh.) (OST)	17,347,250	July 1, '26	1	Q	116	116	116	116	116	10,100	73%
10	16	40	20	48	48	Jan. 6	7,000,000	Outlet Company (OTU) (sh.)	1,525,000	Nov. 1, '20	1	Q	22	22	22	22	22	100	100
62	43	73	24	72%	72%	Feb. 20	4,000,000	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	32,540,100	May 1, '26	1	Q	128	132	128	130	130	8,400	8,400
40	20%	14	34	18	18	Mar. 15	2,540,100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	40,000,000	Dec. 1, '25	75c	Q	128	132	128	130	130	8,400	8,400
105	90%	137%	102%	132%	118	Mar. 31	3,500,000	Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)	82,000,000	Jan. 20, '26	1%	Q	18	18	18	18	18	10,000	1%
58%	45	78%	51%	1%	1%	May 18	3,500,000	Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)	82,000,000	Jan. 20, '26	1%	Q	18	18	18	18	18	10,000	1%
95%	85	118%	94%	129%	101%	June 1	2,000,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph (PAC)	26,147,250	Apr. 15, '26	50c	Q	44	44%	44%	44%	44%	44,300	41%
93%	88	103%	92%	101%	101%	July 7	676,500	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph (PAC)	26,147,250	Apr. 15, '26	50c	Q	44	44%	44%	44%	44%	44,300	41%
105%	95	140%	97%	129%	105	Jan. 21	17,079,600	Packard Motor Car Company (PAC)	48,307,400	Apr. 20, '26	\$1.50	Q	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	102,900	60%
65	44%	83%	26%	76%	76	Jan. 2	400,000	Packard Motor Car Company (PAC)	48,307,400	Apr. 20, '26	\$1.50	Q	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	102,900	60%
64%	11%	84%	37%	46%	46	Mar. 1	1,400,000	Packard Motor Car Company (PAC)	48,307,400	Apr. 20, '26	\$1.50	Q	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	102,900	60%
1%	1%	6%	2%	32	32	June 17	198,770	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
42%	29	69%	25	28%	28	Jan. 4	2,093,500	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
35%	24	35%	20	28%	28	Jan. 4	188,414	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
2%	2%	90%	70	83	83	Jan. 7	433,773	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
100%	100	105%	100	100%	100	Jan. 7	3,340,000	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
30%	18%	26%	12%	7%	7	Feb. 8	2,074,400	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
50	42%	55%	42%	55%	55	Jan. 2	8,630,300	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
4%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2	Jan. 1	499,296,400	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
119%	92%	124%	113	123%	123	Jan. 14	2,990,738	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
73	60%	85%	61%	100%	100	July 8	42,241,300	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
80%	71%	89%	78	90	90	July 7	10,000,000	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
77	60	79%	68%	91%	91	July 17	44,103,600	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
47%	42%	49%	37	51%	51	July 7	10,663,800	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
46%	42%	49%	37	51%	51	July 7	10,663,800	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
54%	34%	52%	37	48%	48	Feb. 13	1,400,000	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
52%	35	52%	37	48%	48	Feb. 13	1,400,000	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
25%	17	25%	12%	24%	24	Jan. 13	2,760,000	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
88	44	90%	51	55%	55	Jan. 29	85,000	Pan-American West. Pet. Cl. B. (sh.) (PWV)	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	Q	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100	100
90	77	95%	81%	83	83	Mar. 29	2,050,000	Phillips-Petroleum (sh.) (PFF)	2,406,683	July 1, '26	75c	Q	82	82	82	82	82	100	45%
42%	28%	47%	18	49%	49	Mar. 22	875,000	Phillips-Petroleum (sh.) (PFF)	2,406,683	July 1, '26	75c	Q	82	82	82	82	82	100	45%
22%	19	42%	10	49%	49	Mar. 22	4,000,000	Phillips-Petroleum (sh.) (PFF)	2,406,683	July 1, '26	75c	Q	82	82	82	82	82	100	45%
94	82%	90	84	99%	99	Jan. 21	328,750	Phoenix Hosiery (sh.) (PNX)	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '26	1%	Q	98	98	98	98	98	200	200
16	6%	47%	10%	43%	43	Jan. 9	10,000,000	Phoenix Hosiery (sh.) (PNX)	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '26	1%	Q	98	98	98	98	98	200	200
54	18%	100	41	116	116	July 12	29,022,825	Pierce-Arrow Motor (sh.) (PZ)	15,000,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	102%	102%	102	102	102	22,500	89
3%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2	Jan. 30	2,845,350	Pierce-Arrow Motor (sh.) (PZ)	15,000,000	June 30, '26	1%	Q	102%	102%	102	102	102	22,500	89
5%	4%	8%	4%	7	7	Jan. 30	15,000,000	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '25	87%	Q	33	33%	32%	33	33	300	102
63%	47%	54%	37%	42%	42	Jan. 5	31,036,700	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '25	87%	Q	33	33%	32%	33	33	300	102
100	70	90%	62%	92%	92	Jan. 21	12,900,000	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '25	87%	Q	33	33%	32%	33	33	300	102
140	140	135	134	136	136	Mar. 17	21,211,200	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '25	87%	Q	33	33%	32%	33	33	300	102
140%	138	143%	139%	145%	145	Mar. 19	3,470,000	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '25	87%	Q	33	33%	32%	33	33	300	102
103	95	102%	95	98	98	Feb. 1	6,000,000	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '25	87%	Q	33	33%	32%	33	33	300	102
63%	58%	63%	30	63%	63	Mar. 9	135,000,000	Pierce-Oil (sh.) (POL)	2,845,350	May 4, '2									

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.										STOCKS		Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Per- iod.	Week's Range.					Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.	Wed. Close.
1924.		1925.		1926.		Range.		Date.	(and ticker abbreviations)	Mon. July 12.	Tue. July 13.					Wed. July 14.	Thurs. July 15.	Fri. July 16.					
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.																
35 1/2	13 1/2	16	5 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	May 21	Standard Plate Glass (sh.) (SGL).....	290,000	Oct. 1, '24	75c	Q	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	100	6 1/2
90	60	80	50	70	40	70	40	Mar. 27	Standard Plate Glass pf.....	5,393,600	July 1, '25	1 1/2	Q	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	4,100	87 1/2
100 1/2	48 1/2	80 1/2	55	92 1/2	68 1/2	80	68 1/2	May 17	Sterling Products (sh.) (SU).....	625,000	May 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	24,100	73 1/2
84 1/2	54 1/2	68 1/2	41 1/2	77 1/2	47	61 1/2	47	May 18	Stewart-Warner Speedometer (sh.) (STX).....	600,000	May 15, '26	\$1.50	Q	74	70 1/2	73 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	1,900	54 1/2
46 1/2	30 1/2	68 1/2	41 1/2	61 1/2	47	61 1/2	47	May 18	Stromberg Carburetor (sh.) (STB).....	80,000	July 1, '26	\$1.50	Q	61	63 1/2	61	62 1/2	61	62 1/2	61	62 1/2	73,200	54 1/2
12 1/2	6	12	3	12 1/2	3	12 1/2	3	Feb. 23	Studebaker Company (sh.) (STU).....	1,875,000	June 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	53 1/2	56	53	55 1/2	53	55 1/2	53	55 1/2	1,000	1 1/2
115	110	125	112	122 1/2	114 1/2	122 1/2	114 1/2	Feb. 1	Studebaker Company pf.....	7,830,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,000	1 1/2
8 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	2	4 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	Jan. 7	Submarine Boat (sh.) (SUB).....	766,920	June 15, '26	25c	Q	33	33	32 1/2	33	33	33	33	33	600	33
35	23	41 1/2	20	27	19 1/2	27	19 1/2	Apr. 29	Sun Oil (sh.) (SUN).....	1,104,800	June 15, '26	25c	Q	33	33	32 1/2	33	33	33	33	33	10,300	1 1/2
12 1/2	12	15 1/2	8 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2	Apr. 13	Superior Oil (sh.) (SC).....	1,121,368	June 1, '26	50c	Q	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	5,000	13 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	May 14	Superior Steel (SSU).....	10,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	75c	Q	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	June 4	Sweet's Company of America (SWE).....	5,000,000	July 1, '26	50c	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200	17 1/2
14 1/2	6 1/2	18 1/2	11	14 1/2	6 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	Jan. 19	Symington certificates (sh.) (SYZ).....	300,000	July 1, '26	50c	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200	17 1/2
9 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	Feb. 5	Symington, Class A (sh.).....	200,000	July 1, '26	50c	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200	17 1/2
14 1/2	6 1/2	18 1/2	11	14 1/2	6 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	Jan. 19	TELAUTOGRAPH CORP. temp. cts. (TZ).....	192,000	May 1, '26	30c	SA	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	12 1/2
9 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	Feb. 5	Tennessee Copper & Chemical (sh.) (TCC).....	794,614	June 15, '26	25c	Q	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	6,000	12 1/2
45 1/2	37 1/2	55	42 1/2	56	48	56	48	Mar. 30	Texas Company (\$25) (TX).....	164,450,000	June 30, '26	75c	Q	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	40,000	52 1/2
110	57 1/2	121 1/2	97 1/2	156	119 1/2	156	119 1/2	Jan. 12	Texas Gulf Sulphur (\$10) (TJ).....	6,550,000	June 15, '26	\$2.50	Q	152 1/2	156	151	154 1/2	151	154 1/2	151	154 1/2	23,800	138 1/2
48 1/2	19	59	43 1/2	61 1/2	42 1/2	61 1/2	42 1/2	Mar. 30	Texas & Pacific (T).....	38,755,100	June 1, '26	25c	Q	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	12,400	54 1/2
15 1/2	8	25 1/2	16 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	Mar. 10	Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil (\$10) (TXX).....	3,830,340	June 30, '23	25c	Q	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	4,100	13 1/2
32 1/2	26 1/2	32 1/2	26 1/2	32 1/2	26 1/2	32 1/2	26 1/2	Jan. 19	Texas & Pacific Land Trust (TLT).....	1,949,600	June 30, '26	25c	Q	900	911	876	910	910	910	910	910	70	910
18 1/2	8 1/2	15 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	Jan. 4	The Fair (TF) (sh.).....	252,980	June 1, '26	20c	M	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	100	29
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 9	Third Avenue (TAV).....	4,000,000	May 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	500	37
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 16	Third Avenue (TAV).....	16,590,000	Jan. 1, '16	1 1/2	Q	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	500	37
41	31 1/2	39 1/2	24 1/2	44 1/2	31 1/2	44 1/2	31 1/2	Mar. 3	Thompson (J. R.) (\$25) (THM).....	6,000,000	June 1, '26	30c	M	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46	46	46	46	46	800	46
70 1/2	70	77 1/2	73 1/2	80	74 1/2	80	74 1/2	Mar. 3	Tide Water Oil (sh.) (TV).....	2,138,350	July 30, '26	25c	Q	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	600	31 1/2
93 1/2	82 1/2	111 1/2	93 1/2	113 1/2	93 1/2	113 1/2	93 1/2	Mar. 3	Tide Water Oil pf.....	20,706,100	May 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	200	91 1/2
6 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 3	Timken Roller Bearing (sh.) (TKR).....	1,200,882	June 5, '26	\$1	Q	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	12,500	94 1/2
35 1/2	25 1/2	35 1/2	25 1/2	35 1/2	25 1/2	35 1/2	25 1/2	Mar. 3	Tobacco Products (sh.) (TP).....	63,929,800	Apr. 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	1,000	103 1/2
66	39 1/2	78 1/2	44 1/2	78 1/2	44 1/2	78 1/2	44 1/2	Mar. 4	Tobacco Products, Class A (sh.) (TCP).....	44,896,300	May 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1,000	113 1/2
93 1/2	90 1/2	101 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	90 1/2	Jan. 5	Transcontinental Oil (sh.) (TCN).....	3,742,029	Apr. 15, '26	50c	Q	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100	19 1/2
43	36 1/2	43 1/2	36 1/2	43 1/2	36 1/2	43 1/2	36 1/2	Mar. 30	Trans & Williams (sh.) (TW).....	100,000	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
118 1/2	115 1/2	121 1/2	115 1/2	121 1/2	115 1/2	121 1/2	115 1/2	Mar. 30	Twin City Rapid Transit (sh.) (TCRT).....	22,000,000	June 30, '26	2	SA	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
64 1/2	50 1/2	64 1/2	50 1/2	64 1/2	50 1/2	64 1/2	50 1/2	Mar. 12	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER (\$25) (UN).....	10,000,000	July 1, '26	\$1	Q	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54	54	54	54	54	900	54 1/2
39 1/2	35	43 1/2	33	58	37 1/2	58	37 1/2	Jan. 20	Underwood Typewriter pf.....	3,500,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49	7,300	47 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Mar. 12	Union Bag & Paper (UB).....	14,897,000	July 15, '24	1 1/2	Q	48 1/2	49	46	48 1/2	46	48 1/2	46	48 1/2	7,300	47 1/2
30	25	35	20	35	20	35	20	May 21	Union Carbide & Carbon (sh.) (UNC).....	2,827,470	July 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/					

Index of Current Security Offerings

BONDS

Mount Vernon, N. Y., \$374,000 coup school 4 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1946, yield 3.625% to 4%, offered June 23. Roosevelt & Son and George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Multnomah Co., Ore., \$750,000 4 1/2% and 4 3/4%, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1932-1956, 4 1/2% to yield 4.30% and the 4 3/4% at 100, yield 4.25%, offered July 21. First National Bank, Anglo-London-Paris Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, N. Y., and A. D. Wakeman & Co., Portland.

Nebraska Electric Power Co., \$150,000 1-yr g 5 1/2% notes, M & N 15, due May 15, 1927, offered July 2. Priester, Quail & Cundy, Inc., Davenport.

New England Creamery Products Co., \$225,000 1st closed s f conv 7s J & D, due June 1, 1936, price par, yield 7%, offered June 30. Plimpton & Plimpton, Boston.

New Orleans Stock Yards, Inc., \$140,000 1st g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1935, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 10. Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co., \$4,600,000 (additional) 1st g 5s, Series "C," F & A, due Aug. 1, 1936, price 100%, yield 5%, offered July 19. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., N. Y.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$211,000 coup g 4 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1936-1966, yield 4%, offered June 23. Roosevelt & Son and Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., N. Y.

647 Winona Bldg., Chicago, \$350,000 1st g 6 1/2%, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 19. Garard & Co., Chicago.

North American Car Equipment Trust \$700,000 5% eq tr g cfs, Series of 1926, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1928-1937, offered July 20. Freeman & Co., N. Y.

*North Carolina Public Service Co., \$3,125,000 1st & ref g 5s, Series due 1956, J & J, due July 1, 1956, price 94 1/2%, yield 5.37%, offered July 22. A. C. Allyn & Co.; Pyncheon & Co. and A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y. See advertisement.

Northern Pennsylvania Power Co., \$1,950,000 1st & ref g 5s, Series "A," J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 97, yield 5.20%, offered July 8. Parsley & Co.; R. N. Snyder & Co.; Lewis & Co., Philadelphia.

Northwestern Refrigerator Line Co., \$1,200,000 5 1/2% eq tr g cfs, Series "C," F & A, due Aug. 1, 1928, to Feb. 1, 1938, yield 5% to 5.50% offered July 15. Freeman & Co., N. Y.

Oakland Cal., \$601,000 school dist 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945-1952, and \$371,000 high school dist 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1938-1943, yield 4.25%, offered June 30. Bank of Italy, San Francisco.

Oakland, Cal., \$2,000,000 4 1/2%, due 1927-1966, yield 4% to 4.20%, offered July 13. R. H. Moulton & Co., Los Angeles.

100 University Parkway Apt., Baltimore, \$680,000 1st 30-yr a f g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1946, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 8. Gillet & Co., Baltimore.

Palais Drexel Apts., Chicago, \$425,000 1st r e g 6 1/2%, M & N 25, due May 25, 1928-1934, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 14. Ritchie Bond & Mortgage Co., Chicago.

Pennsylvania Car Co., \$280,000 5% tank car eq tr cfs, Series "A," F, M & A, N, due Aug. 1, 1926, to Nov. 1, 1932, yield 4.75% to 5.50%, offered June 14. Crawford Co. Trust Co., Meadville, Pa.; First National Bank of Sharon, Pa.; Lawrence Savings & Trust Co., New Castle, Pa., and Colonial Trust Co., Farrell, Pa.

Peoples Light & Power Corp., \$1,650,000 conv ser 5 1/2% notes, with stock purchase warrants, J & D 15, due Dec. 15, 1926, to June 15, 1928, price 100 to 99.11, yield 5.50% to 6%, offered July 13. G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Peoples Monthly Co., Des Moines, \$125,000 1st (closed) ser g 6s, M & N, due May 1, 1927-1936, yield 5 1/2% to 6%, offered June 18. Central States Bank of Des Moines.

Pinellas Co., Fla., \$200,000 St. Petersburg School Dist 6s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1938-1947, yield 5 1/2%, offered July 19. Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y.

Portland, Ore., \$162,000 g 4 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1946, yield 4.30%, offered July 9. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y.

President Apartment Hotel, Seattle, \$140,000 1st r e 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1929, price par, yield 7%, offered June 30. John Davis & Co., Seattle.

Royal Oaks Township, Mich., \$100,000 Oakland Co. School Dist. No. 7 5s, due 1956, yield 4.35%, offered July 6. E. E. McCrone & Co., Detroit.

Rye, N. Y., Village of, \$216,000 sewer 4 1/2%, J & J 15, due July 15, 1931-1966, yield 4.05%, offered July 13. Winsor & Trowbridge & Co., N. Y.

Saenger Realty Corp., Inc., New Orleans, \$900,000 1st ser gtd g 6 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1929-1941, price 101 and 100, yield 6% to 6.50%, offered July 6. Merrill, Lynch & Co., N. Y., and Hibernia Securities Co., Inc., N. Y.

St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank \$1,000 4 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1956 (optional 1936), price 101.50, yield 4.31% to 1936 and 4 1/2% thereafter, offered July 13. Wm. R. Compton Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Santa Monica, Cal., \$286,000 5s, J & J 10, due July 10, 1927-1939, yield 4 1/2% to 4.40%; \$330,000 4 1/2%, J & J 10, due July 10, 1940-1954, yield 4.35%, and \$244,000 4 1/2%, J & J 10, due July 10, 1955-1965, yield 4.30%, offered July 7. Citizens National Co. and California Securities Co., Los Angeles.

Sarasota Co., Fla., \$200,000 School Dist. No. 1 5 1/2%, due July 1, 1930-1956, yield 5.25%, offered July 3. Prudden & Co., N. Y.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., \$8,000,000 (additional) 1st & cons g 6s, Series "A," M & S & E, due Sept. 1, 1945, price 95 1/2%, yield 6.40%, offered July 20. Dillon, Read & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Kissel, Rinnick & Co., N. Y.

Sheridan-Montrose Bldg., Chicago, \$110,000 1st r e 6 1/2%, J & D 15, due June 15, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 15. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

Siloam Springs, Mich., \$98,900 Paving Dist. No. 4 5s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1926-1945, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 17. Brown-Crummer Co., Wichita.

Singer Apts., Detroit, \$80,000 1st gtd g 6 1/2%, J & D 15, due Feb. 15, 1928-1936, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 13. Guaranty Trust Co., Detroit.

Smallwood Stone Co., Cleveland, \$500,000 1st (closed) g 6 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1936, yield 6% to 6.50%, offered July 12. Maynard H. Murch & Co., Cleveland.

Somerset Co., Pa., \$500,000 road g 4 1/2%, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1936, 1941, 1936, 1951, 1956, yield 4%, offered July 14. M. M. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia.

South Orange Storage Warehouse, N. J., \$110,000 1st r e g 6 1/2%, J & D, due June 1, 1928-1935, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered July 2. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

Southern Cities Utilities Co., \$1,500,000 g 6 1/2% conv g deba, Series "A," F & A, due April 1, 1936, price 98, yield 6.25%, offered July 19. Ames, Emerich & Co., N. Y.

Southern Holding Co., Gulfport, Miss., \$150,000 1st ser g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-1941, price 100, yield 6%, offered July 1. Whitney-Central Banks, New Orleans.

Southwest Corner Broadway & 11th St., N. Y. C., \$2,000,000 1st 5 1/2% cfs, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1927-1936, price 100, yield 5.50%, offered July 10. New York Title & Mortgage Co., N. Y.

Spaulding Bldg., Chicago, \$350,000 1st g 6 1/2%, J & D, due June 1, 1929-1936, yield 6% to 6.30%, offered July 13. S. W. Strass & Co., Chicago.

Suburban Properties, Chicago, \$110,000 1st r e 6 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1926-1936, offered July 2. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

BONDS

Sun Realty Co., Los Angeles, \$1,000,000 1st leasehold s f g 6 1/2%, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1945, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 24. Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles; E. H. Rollins & Sons; Hunter, Dulin & Co.; Alvin H. Frank & Co. and Cass, Howard & Sanford, Los Angeles.

Terminal Building, Brooklyn, \$725,000 1st leasehold g 7s, J & D 10, due June 10, 1927-1938, yield 5.40% to 7%, offered July 9. G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Tierney (P. J.) Sons, Inc., \$500,000 10-yr a f g 7% notes, due April 30, 1936, price 100, yield 7%, offered June 30. Tierney (P. J.) Sons, Inc., New Rochelle.

Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd., \$10,000,000 3-yr g 6 1/2% notes, J & J 15, due July 15, 1929, price 98 1/2%, yield 6.55%, offered July 14. Guaranty Co. of N. Y.; Lee, Higginson & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y.

Tedor Hall Apt. Bldg., Englewood, N. J., \$590,000 1st ser g bonds, M & N, due May 1, 1928-1941, yield 6% to 7%, offered July 6. Commonwealth Bond Corp., N. Y.

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit \$1,000,000 farm loan 4 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1956 (opt 1936), price 101 1/2%, yield 4.28% to 1936, then 4 1/2%, offered July 20. C. F. Childs & Co., N. Y.

U. S. Bond & Mortgage Corp., \$100,000 ser coll tr g 7s, Series "E," issue of June 15, 1926, M, J, S, D, 15, due Sept. 15, 1926, to June 15, 1931, yield 5 1/2% to 7%, offered June 15. Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore.

University of Oregon, Associated Students of, \$150,000 sec s f ser g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1927-1931, yield 5 1/2% to 6%, offered June 24. Lumbermens Trust Co.; Ferris & Hardgrove and Ralph Schneeloch & Co., Portland.

Virginia Bond & Mortgage Corp., \$100,000 ser coll tr g 7s, Series "J," issue of July 1, 1926, J, A, J, O, due Oct. 1, 1926, to July 1, 1930, yield 5.50% to 7%, offered July 1. Wheat, Galleher & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Norfolk, Va., \$500,000 farm loan 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1956, price 103 1/2%, yield 4.60% to 5%, offered July 12. C. F. Childs & Co., N. Y.

Volusia Co., Fla., \$157,000 Deland Special Tax School Dist. No. 2 school 5 1/2%, A & O, due April 1, 1928-1942, yield 5.20%, offered July 17. Brown-Crummer Co., Wichita.

Wabash Ry. Co., \$15,500,000 ref & gen g 5s, Series "B," F & A, due Aug. 1, 1976, price 95 1/2%, yield 5 1/2%, offered July 20. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., N. Y.

Walker (A. B.) Candy Corp., Detroit, \$320,000 1st ser g 6 1/2%, J & D, due June 1, 1928, to Dec. 1, 1936, yield 6 1/2% to 6 3/4%, offered June 29. Benj. Dansard & Co. and Union Trust Co., Detroit.

Wanzer (Sidney) & Sons, Inc., \$400,000 1st g 6s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1927-1938, yield 5 1/2% to 6%, offered July 9. Bacon, Whipple & Co., Inc., Chicago.

Washington Manor Apts., Seattle, \$215,000 1st a f g 6 1/2%, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1929, to July 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6.50%, offered June 28. Seattle Title and Trust Co., Seattle.

Waterbury, Conn., \$665,000 4 1/2%, J & J 15, due July 15, 1927-1964, yield 4% to 4.10%, offered July 15. F. B. Keech & Co. and Pulley & Co., N. Y.

Waynesburg Borough of, \$200,000 school dist 4 1/2%, J & J, due July 1, 1927-1951, yield 5.25%, offered July 13. National City Co. of N. Y.

West Penn Power Co., \$18,500,000 1st g 5s, Series "G," J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 100 1/2%, offered July 21. W. C. Langley & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Dominick & Dominick, N. Y., and Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

Willow River Power Co., \$75,000 g 5 1/2% notes, J & D, due June 1, 1931, price 100, yield 5 1/2%, offered June 8. Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis.

Wisconsin Valley Electric Co., \$800,000 1st 5s (additional), M & N, due May 1, 1942, price 100, yield 5%, offered July 14. First Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee.

Wyandotte, Mich., \$380,000 water extension 4 1/2%, J & D, due June 15, 1927-1956, yield 4% to 4.15%, offered July 1. Whittlesey, McLean & Co., Benj. Dansard & Co. and Union Trust Co., Detroit.

Yakima, Wash., \$1,050,000 water revenue munic. 5s, J & D, due June 1, 1932-1951, price 101, yield 4.85% to 4.93%, offered June 30. John E. Price & Co. and Ferris, Hardgrove & Co., Seattle.

STOCKS

Circle Theatre Co., Indianapolis, \$600,000 common, par \$100, price par, offered July 12. Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis.

Delaware Punch Co. of America, Inc., 20,000 shares 7% cum pf, par \$100, and 20,000 shares common no par, in units of 1 share of each for \$100 per unit, offered July 12. Delaware Punch Co. of America, Inc.

Edmonton Terminal Train Co., Ltd., \$100,000 a f 8% cum pf, par \$100, price par, yield 8%, offered June 25. W. A. Faulkner & Co., Edmonton.

11-25 East State St., Columbus, Ohio, 1,650 land trust cfs representing equitable ownership in fee simple title of land, J, A, J, O, par \$500, price \$500, yield 26.25, offered July 7. Huntington National Bank and Raymond T. Brower, Inc., Columbus.

Federal Knitting Mills Co., 16,000 shares common, no par, J, A, J, O 15, price \$29, offered July 15. Finley, Smith & Gentach, Cleveland.

Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, \$1,000,000 7% cum prior pf, par \$50, price \$500 per unit of 10 shares pf and 90 shares com, offered July 12. Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo.

Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration Co., Ltd., \$300,000 7% cum pf, par \$100, price par, yield 7%, 1 share common as bonus, offered July 9. Walter T. Smith Co., Toronto.

Indiana Gas Utilities Co., \$500,000 7% cum pf, J, A, J, O, par \$100, price 99, yield 7.07%, offered July 15. Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and Eastman, Dillon & Co., N. Y.

Lincoln Square Realty Co., \$600,000 6% cum pf 1st, J, A, J, O, par \$100, due 1929-1944, price 100 to 101.25, yield 5.55% to 6%, offered July 12. Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis.

Middle West Utilities Co., 70,000 shares 7% cum pf, J, A, J, O 15, par \$100, yield 6.50%, offered July 16. Hill Joiner & Co., Inc.; Utility Securities Co., Central States Securities Corp., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Emery, Peck & Rockwood, N. Y.

Moss Glove and Hosiery Stores, Inc., 10,000 shares common, M, J, S, D, no par, yield 8%, offered July 1. George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom and Geo. D. Roberts & Co., Inc., San Francisco.

National Acceptance Co., \$300,000 8% cum prior pf, J, A, J, O, par \$100, price par, yield 8%, offered July 7. Realty Guarantee and Trust Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

Schlesinger (B. F.) & Sons, Inc., 5,000 shares 7% cum pf, par \$100, and 5,000 shares Class "A" common, no par, price \$117 per unit of 1 share of each, offered July 12. Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., San Francisco.

Union Electric Light and Power Co., \$2,500,000 6% cum pf, par \$100, price par, yield 6%, offered July 6. G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis, and Union Electric Light and Power Co., St. Louis.

Virginia Public Service Co., \$1,600,000 7% cum pf, par \$100, price 97, offered July 8. A. E. Fitkin & Co., N. Y., and Stroud & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.

Dividends Declared

Since Previous Issue of The Annalist

and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.
STEAM RAILROADS.			
Int. Rys. of C. A. pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Mine Hill & Sch. Haven, \$1.30 -	Q Aug. 2	July 16	
PUBLIC UTILITIES.			
Assoc. Gas & E. 0% pf.	\$1.50	Q Sep. 1	July 31
Do 6 1/2% pf.	\$1.62 1/2	Q Sep. 1	July 31
Broad River Power pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Cal.-Ore. Power pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 15
Cedar Rap. Mfg. & Pwr.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Central & S. W. Util.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 31
Do pf.	\$1.75	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Do prior lien stock	\$1.75	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Conn. Ry. & Light.	\$1.12 1/2	Q Aug. 14	July 31
El. Inv., 1905, \$7 pf.	\$1.12 1/2	Q Aug. 14	July 31
Do pf.	\$1.12 1/2	Q Aug. 14	July 31
Do pf.	\$1.50	Q Aug. 2	July 14
Fall River Gas Works.	75c	Q Aug. 2	July 14
Idaho Power pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 15
Ill. & Power Sec.	45c	Q Aug. 10	July 31
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 14	July 31
Indianapolis Power & Lt.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 20
1st pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 20
Long Island Lighting.	30c	Q Aug. 2	July 20
Montreal E. & P.	2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Do consol.	2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Nat. Power & Light.	20c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 14
N. W. Utilities pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	\$1.50	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Pacific Lighting.	4	Q Aug. 16	July 30
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	July 30
Pacific P. & Light pf.	\$1.75	Q Aug. 2	July 17
Portland G. & C. pf.	\$1.75	Q Aug. 2	July 17

DIVIDENDS.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

& MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Dividend of 2% (\$1.00 per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this company for the quarter ending June 30, 1926, will be paid July 31, 1926, to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1926.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, June 19, 1926.

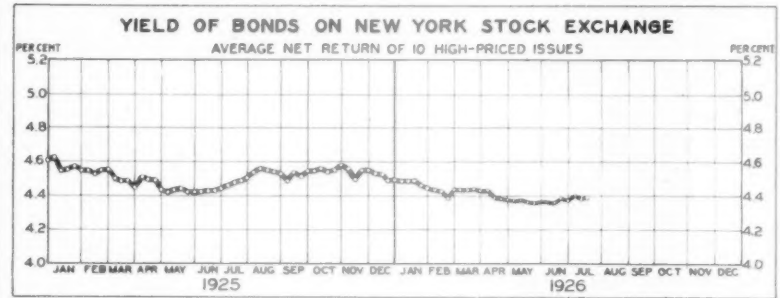
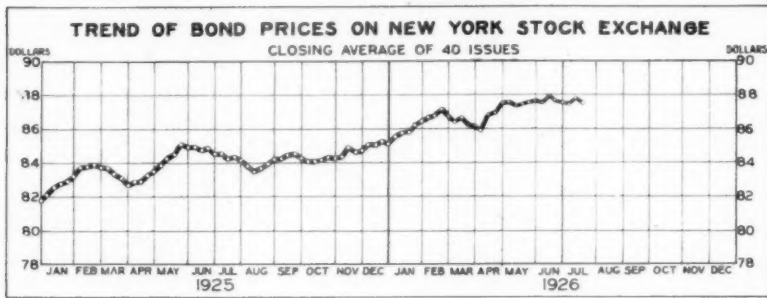
Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.
United Rys. & El., Balt.	30c	Q Aug. 16	July 17
U. S. & For. Sec. 1st pf.	\$1.75	Q Aug. 1	July 11
Do 1st pf. (75c pd.)	12 1/2	Q Aug. 7	July 11
BANKS.			
Am.-Colonial Bk. of P.R.	2	Q Aug. 1	July 16
Do	2	Ex. Aug. 1	July 16
TRUST COMPANIES.			
Farmers' L. & T.	4	Q Aug. 2	July 21
Kings Co. (Brooklyn).	12 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 24
FIRE INSURANCE.			
City of N. Y. Ins.	6	8	On dem June 30
Home Insurance	9	8	On dem June 30
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Am. Brick	25c	Q Aug. 2	July 26
Do pf.	50c	Q Aug. 2	July 26
Am. Radiator	\$1	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Am. Rolling Mill.	50c	Q Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Anglo-Am. Tel.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Am.-Salesman Sec.	\$1.50	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Am. Salesman Sec.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 19
Chas. Sec. Stations.	2	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Brill (J. G.) Co. pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 30
Brooklyn Motor Truck.	50c	Q Aug. 2	July 23
Do (stock).	2	Q Aug. 2	July 23
Buckeye Pipe Line.	\$1	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Do pf.	50c	Ex. Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Burns Bros. A.	\$2.50	Q Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Do B.	50c	Q Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Burroughs Add. Machine.	75c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do pf.	\$1	Ex. Aug. 31	Aug. 13
Do pf.	\$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Caterpillar Tractor.	\$1.25	Q Aug. 25	Aug. 16
Charlton Mills	2	Q Aug. 2	July 12
Cleve.-Cliffs Iron	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Clinchfield Coal Corp. pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 2	July 26
Crane Co.	10	8	Oct. 15 Sep. 15
Do	1 1/2	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Dahnen Thea., Inc.	1 1/2	Q July 15	July 6
Decker (A.) & Cohn pf.	1 1/2	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf.	\$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 7

Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.
Elec. Vacuum Cleaner.	\$1	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Edmond Mills	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 24
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 24
Fed. Fin. Corp. Cl. A.	75c	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Do Class B.	25c	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Franklin (H.H.) Mfg. pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 20
General Tire & Rubber.	50c	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Great Lakes D. & D.	2	Q Aug. 14	Aug. 6
Hamilton-Brown Shoe.	1	8	Aug. 2 July 22
Hunt's Theatres, Inc.	1	8	Aug. 1 June 30
Houston Oil	3	Q Aug. 1	July 20
I. Tob. of Gt. B. & I.	7 1/2	Int. Sep. 4	.....
Ind. Packing	32 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Int. Harvester pf.	1 1/2	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Int. Shoe pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Intertype	25c	Q Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Do pf.	25c	Ex. Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Ipswich Mills pf.	1 1/2	Q Aug. 1	July 22
Jaeger Machine	62 1/2	Q Sep. 1	

Week Ended

Bond Sales Prices and Yields

Saturday, July 17.



BONDS (PAR VALUE)			
	Week Ended July 17, 1926.	Same Week 1925.	1924.
Monday	\$9,072,900	\$10,202,300	\$11,737,150
Tuesday	10,413,500	12,672,500	15,388,000
Wednesday	10,542,100	9,354,700	17,253,450
Thursday	10,536,800	10,380,850	15,628,200
Friday	10,829,600	11,032,300	14,637,250
Saturday	5,100,500	4,120,300	6,630,700
Total week	\$56,495,400	\$57,862,950	\$81,274,750
Year to date	1,747,817,650	2,052,592,285	2,025,970,795
Monday, July 19	9,120,550	10,143,500	13,989,450
Tuesday, July 20	10,238,500	10,002,200	19,264,150
Wednesday, July 21	10,024,000	12,582,150	18,870,650

NET YIELD AND NEW ISSUES			
	Last Week.	Same Week Last Year.	Year to Date.
Average net yield of ten high-priced bonds	4.390%	4.490%	4.484%
New security issues	\$65,002,000	\$44,466,500	\$2,684,632,000
AVERAGE 40 BONDS			
	Close.	Net Ch'ge.	Close.
July 12	87.76	-.02	87.43
July 13	87.74	-.02	87.49
July 14	87.66	-.08	87.44
July 15	87.55	-.11	87.35

BOND DEALINGS IN DETAIL			
Bond dealings in detail compare as follows with the same week last year:			
	Week Ended July 17, 1926.	Same Week 1925.	Changes.
Corporations	\$38,751,000	\$39,228,000	-\$477,000
United States Government	4,728,000	7,415,350	+2,687,350
Foreign	13,001,400	11,184,600	+1,816,800
City	15,000	35,000	+20,000
Total	\$56,495,400	\$57,862,950	-\$1,367,550

YEARLY HIGHS AND LOWS					
	High.	Low.		High.	Low.
*1926.....	87.95 June	85.52 Jan.	1919.....	79.05 June	71.05 Dec.
1925.....	85.44 Dec.	81.99 Jan.	1918.....	82.36 Nov.	75.65 Sep.
1924.....	82.46 Dec.	76.95 Jan.	1917.....	89.48 Jan.	74.24 Dec.
1923.....	79.43 Jan.	75.58 Oct.	1916.....	89.18 Nov.	86.19 Apr.
1922.....	82.54 Aug.	75.01 Jan.	1915.....	87.62 Nov.	81.52 Jan.
1921.....	76.31 Nov.	67.56 June	1914.....	89.42 Feb.	81.42 Dec.
1920.....	73.14 Oct.	65.57 May	1913.....	92.31 Jan.	85.45 Dec.
*To date.					

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, July 17.

(Total Sales \$56,495,400 Par Value.)

With Closing Prices, Wednesday, July 21.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.									
(Figures after decimals represent 32nds of 1 per cent.)									
Range, 1926.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.	Wed.'s Sales.	Range, 1926.	High.	Low.	Close.
101.25 99.19 Lib 3 1/2s, 1932-47	101.1	101.1	101.1	-.3	268	101.25 99.19 Lib 3 1/2s, 1932-47	101.1	101.1	101.1
100.22 99.31 Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	100.8	100.8	100.8	-.2	1	100.22 99.31 Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	100.8	100.8	100.8
102.26 101.21 Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, 1927-47	102.2	102.2	102.2	-.7	347	102.26 101.21 Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, 1927-47	102.2	102.2	102.2
102.18 101.16 Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, 1927-47	102.9	102.9	102.9	-.1	2	102.18 101.16 Lib 1st cv 4 1/2s, 1927-47	102.9	102.9	102.9
100.31 100.17 Lib 2d cv 4 1/2s, 1927-42	100.22	100.22	100.22	+.1	1082 1/2	100.31 100.17 Lib 2d cv 4 1/2s, 1927-42	100.22	100.22	100.22
100.27 100.15 Lib 2d cv 4 1/2s, 1927-42	100.16	100.16	100.16	+.1	23	100.27 100.15 Lib 2d cv 4 1/2s, 1927-42	100.16	100.16	100.16
101.16 100.23 Lib 3d 4 1/2s, 1928--	101.1	101.1	101.1	-.2	1811 1/2	101.16 100.23 Lib 3d 4 1/2s, 1928--	101.1	101.1	101.1
101.14 100.23 Lib 3d 4 1/2s, 1928--	101.1	101.1	101.1	-.2	2	101.14 100.23 Lib 3d 4 1/2s, 1928--	101.1	101.1	101.1
103.9 101.29 Lib 4th 4 1/2s, 1938-102	102.19	102.29	102.21	-.7	1632 1/2	103.9 101.29 Lib 4th 4 1/2s, 1938-102	102.19	102.29	102.21
103.6 101.26 Lib 4th 4 1/2s, 1938-102	102.19	102.19	102.19	-.4	10	103.6 101.26 Lib 4th 4 1/2s, 1938-102	102.19	102.19	102.19
108.22 106.8 Treas 4 1/2s, 1947-52	108.8	108.8	108.8	-.5	103 1/2	108.22 106.8 Treas 4 1/2s, 1947-52	108.8	108.8	108.8
104.20 102.22 Treas 4 1/2s, 1944-54	104.10	104.10	104.15	-.1	75	104.20 102.22 Treas 4 1/2s, 1944-54	104.10	104.10	104.15
101.29 100.12 Treas 3 1/2s, 1946-56	101.23	101.15	101.23	-.1	62	101.29 100.12 Treas 3 1/2s, 1946-56	101.23	101.15	101.23
Total sales						\$4,728,000			
FOREIGN SECURITIES.									
91 1/2 90 ALPINE MT STL 7s, 1935	91 1/2	91	91	-.1	12	91 1/2 90 ALPINE MT STL 7s, 1935	91 1/2	91	91
100 1/2 98 1/2 Argentine 6s, 1937	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	-.1	100	100 1/2 98 1/2 Argentine 6s, 1937	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1935	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	-.1	122	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1935	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, June, 1939	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	-.1	122	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, June, 1939	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, Oct. 1939	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	-.1	81	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, Oct. 1939	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
98 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1930	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	285	98 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1930	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1932	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	127	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1932	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
98 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1934	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	89 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1934	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
98 1/2 98 1/2 Australian Com 5s, 1935	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	127	98 1/2 98 1/2 Australian Com 5s, 1935	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Australian 7s, 1943	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	180	100 1/2 98 1/2 Australian 7s, 1943	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 BELGIUM 7 1/2s, 1945	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	44	100 1/2 98 1/2 BELGIUM 7 1/2s, 1945	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
97 1/2 92 Do 7s, 1935	97 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	-.1	210	97 1/2 92 Do 7s, 1935	97 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 8s, 1941	100 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	28	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 8s, 1941	100 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
97 1/2 88 Do 6 1/2s, 1940	97 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	-.1	72	97 1/2 88 Do 6 1/2s, 1940	97 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
87 1/2 81 1/2 Do 6s, 1935	87 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	-.1	133 1/2	87 1/2 81 1/2 Do 6s, 1935	87 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
113 1/2 113 Bergen 8s, 1945	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	-.1	3	113 1/2 113 Bergen 8s, 1945	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
92 1/2 83 1/2 Berlin City 6 1/2s, 1930	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	-.1	245	92 1/2 83 1/2 Berlin City 6 1/2s, 1930	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
103 1/2 96 1/2 Bogota City 8s, 1945	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	-.1	46	103 1/2 96 1/2 Bogota City 8s, 1945	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
102 1/2 96 1/2 Bolivia 8s, 1947	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	-.1	95	102 1/2 96 1/2 Bolivia 8s, 1947	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
87 1/2 81 1/2 Bordeaux City 6s, 1934	87 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-.1	34	87 1/2 81 1/2 Bordeaux City 6s, 1934	87 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
107 1/2 106 1/2 Brazil 7 1/2s, 1932	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	-.1	87	107 1/2 106 1/2 Brazil 7 1/2s, 1932	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
103 1/2 100 1/2 Do 8s, 1941	103 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-.1	168	103 1/2 100 1/2 Do 8s, 1941	103 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
98 1/2 89 1/2 Brazil Cent Ry 7s, 1932	98 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	-.1	79	98 1/2 89 1/2 Brazil Cent Ry 7s, 1932	98 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
98 1/2 92 Bremen State 7s, 1935	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	134	98 1/2 92 Bremen State 7s, 1935	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
101 97 1/2 Buenos Aires 6 1/2s, 1935	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-.1	13	101 97 1/2 Buenos Aires 6 1/2s, 1935	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
99 97 1/2 CANADA 4 1/2s, 1930	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	175	99 97 1/2 CANADA 4 1/2s, 1930	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
102 1/2 101 1/2 Do 5 1/2s, 1929	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	-.1	85	102 1/2 101 1/2 Do 5 1/2s, 1929	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
103 1/2 101 1/2 Do 5s, 1931	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	-.1	20	103 1/2 101 1/2 Do 5s, 1931	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
103 1/2 102 1/2 Do 5s, 1933	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	-.1	170	103 1/2 102 1/2 Do 5s, 1933	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
104 1/2 101 1/2 Caribbea 8s, 1934	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	-.1	104 1/2	104 1/2 101 1/2 Caribbea 8s, 1934	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
102 1/2 100 1/2 Chile 7s, 1942	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-.1	120	102 1/2 100 1/2 Chile 7s, 1942	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 8s, 1941	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	98	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 8s, 1941	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 8s, 1940	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	87	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 8s, 1940	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
102 1/2 100 1/2 Do 8s, 1938	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-.1	181	102 1/2 100 1/2 Do 8s, 1938	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
96 1/2 94 1/2 Chile Mtg Bank 6 1/2s, 1937	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	-.1	97 1/2	96 1/2 94 1/2 Chile Mtg Bank 6 1/2s, 1937	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
48 1/2 39 1/2 Chinese Govt Ry 5s, 1931	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	-.1	34	48 1/2 39 1/2 Chinese Govt Ry 5s, 1931	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Colombia 6 1/2s, 1927	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	10	100 1/2 98 1/2 Colombia 6 1/2s, 1927	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
92 1/2 91 1/2 Cologne City 5 1/2s, 1930	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	-.1	61	92 1/2 91 1/2 Cologne City 5 1/2s, 1930	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Copenha Gen 5 1/2s, 1934	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	38	100 1/2 98 1/2 Copenha Gen 5 1/2s, 1934	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
101 99 Copenha Gen 5 1/2s, 1934	101	100	100	-.1	2	101 99 Copenha Gen 5 1/2s, 1934	101	100	100
92 1/2 89 1/2 Cordoba 7s, 1942	92 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	-.1	16	92 1/2 89 1/2 Cordoba 7s, 1942	92 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
102 1/2 99 1/2 Cuba 7s, 1944	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	-.1	1	102 1/2 99 1/2 Cuba 7s, 1944	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
103 1/2 100 1/2 Do 5 1/2s, 1935	103 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-.1	179	103 1/2 100 1/2 Do 5 1/2s, 1935	103 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
103 1/2 99 1/2 Czechoslovakia 8s, 1931	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	-.1	55	103 1/2 99 1/2 Czechoslovakia 8s, 1931	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
102 1/2 99 1/2 Do 8s, 1932	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	-.1	102	102 1/2 99 1/2 Do 8s, 1932	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
100 1/2 95 1/2 Do 7 1/2s, 1945	100 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	-.1	151	100 1/2 95 1/2 Do 7 1/2s, 1945	100 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
112 1/2 100 DANISH MUN SA 4 1/2s, 1924	111 1/2	111	111	-.1	37	112 1/2 100 DANISH MUN SA 4 1/2s, 1924	111 1/2	111	111
112 100 Do 8s, 1946	112	111 1/2	111 1/2	-.1	50	112 100 Do 8s, 1946	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
104 1/2 102 Denmark 6s, 1942	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	-.1	41	104 1/2 102 Denmark 6s, 1942	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
96 1/2 83 1/2 Denmark 7s, 1944	96 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	-.1	89	96 1/2 83 1/2 Denmark 7s, 1944	96 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
96 1/2 83 1/2 Dutch East Ind 6s, 1946	96 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	-.1	34	96 1/2 83 1/2 Dutch East Ind 6s, 1946	96 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1962	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	-.1	127	100 1/2 98 1/2 Do 6s, 1962	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
104 1/2 102 Do 5 1/2s, March, 1953	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	-.1	39	104 1/2 102 Do 5 1/2s, March, 1953	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
104 1/2 102 Do 5 1/2s, Nov, 1933	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	-.1	14	104 1/2 102 Do 5 1/2s, Nov, 1933	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
108 105 1/2 EL SALVADOR 8s, 48.108	107 1/2	106	106	+.1	2	108 105 1/2 EL SALVADOR 8s, 48.108	107 1/2	106	106
93 1/2 85 1/2 El Pow Ger 6 1/2s, 1950	93 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	-.1	27	93 1/2 85 1/2 El Pow Ger 6 1/2s, 1950	93 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
84 1/2 82 1/2 Est R (France) 7s, 54 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	-.1	81 1/2	84 1/2 82 1/2 Est R (France) 7s, 54 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
90 84 1/2 FINLAND 6s, 1945	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	+.1	50	90 84 1/2 FINLAND 6s, 1945	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
96 1/2 94 1/2 Do 7s, 1950	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	-.1	58	96 1/2 94 1/2 Do 7s, 1950	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
92 1/2 89 1/2 Finnish Munic 6 1/2s, 54 92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	-.1	17	92 1/2 89 1/2 Finnish Munic 6 1/2s, 54 92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
92 1/2 89 1/2 Do 6 1/2s, 1954	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	-.1	24	92 1/2 89 1/2 Do 6 1/2s, 1954	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
90 1/2 87 1/2 French 6 1/2s, 1945	90 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-.1	30	90 1/2 87 1/2 French 6 1/2s, 1945	90 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
103 1/2 98 1/2 French Govt 8s, 1945	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+.1	203	103 1/2 98 1/2 French Govt 8s, 1945	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
90 1/2 82 1/2 Do 7 1/2s, 1941	90 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	-.1	316	90 1/2 82 1/2 Do 7 1/2s, 1941	90 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
91 1/2 80 1/2 Do 7s, 1949	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	+.1	553	91 1/2 80 1/2 Do 7s, 1949	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
93 1/2 78 French Nat S S Lines	93 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	-.1	79	93 1/2 78 French Nat S S Lines	93 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+.1	433	100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+.1	189	100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+.1	47	100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 1/2 98 1/2 GERMANY REP 7s, 1949	104 1/2	104 1/2</							

Range, 1926.					Range, 1926.					Range, 1926.				
High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Sales.
99 1/2	99 1/2	Penn gen 4 1/2, 1905.....	97	202	97	103	102	Do pr lien 6s, C, 1928, 102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	Un El Lt & P 5s, '33, 101	101	21
102 1/2	102 1/2	Do 5s, 1904.....	101 1/2	71	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 5s, Ser B, 1950.....	99 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 5s, 1932.....	101 1/2	87
107 1/2	107 1/2	Do 5s, 1908.....	106	105	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 5s, 1931.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 5s, 1954.....	101 1/2	87
96 1/2	96 1/2	Do 5s, E, 1941.....	96 1/2	11	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	St L & W 1st ter 5s, '32, 96	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Un El Lt & P 5s, 1933, 101	101 1/2	21
95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1948.....	94 1/2	11	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1932.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1932.....	95 1/2	102
113 1/2	113 1/2	Do 6s, 1936.....	112 1/2	81	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	Do 1st 4s, 1939.....	87	88 1/2	88 1/2	Do 6s, 1942.....	108	107 1/2
108 1/2	108 1/2	Do 7s, 1930.....	107 1/2	72	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	St Paul, M & M 6s, '33, 108	108	108	108	Union Pac 4s, 1927.....	99 1/2	60
97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 8s, 1931.....	97 1/2	12	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, L, 1933.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Un Fuel Gas 6s, 1945.....	94 1/2	34
101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 9s, 1930.....	100 1/2	12	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 4s, 1933.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 1st 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	102 1/2
103 1/2	103 1/2	Pee G & C of C ref 5s, 47, 102 1/2	101 1/2	3	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do Mont Cent 6s, '37, 111	111	111	111	Do 1st & ref 4s, 2008, 89 1/2	89 1/2	34
42	42	Pee & Enst inc 4s, 1900 41 1/2	41 1/2	3	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	St Paul & Dul 1st 4s, 88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	Do 5s, 2008.....	107 1/2	30
97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, 1940.....	97 1/2	14	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	St P & U Dep 5s, A, 72, 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Un Drug Temp 6s, '44, 105 1/2	105 1/2	17
104 1/2	104 1/2	Pers Marquette 5s, 1956, 102 1/2	102 1/2	2	103	103	103	St P & K C S L 4 1/2, 41, 90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
88 1/2	88 1/2	Do 4s, 1956.....	87 1/2	3	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	Do 4s, A, & B, 1943, 88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	U S Rubber 5s, 1937.....	94 1/2	208
95 1/2	95 1/2	Phil B & W 4s, 1943, 94 1/2	94 1/2	1	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Saks & Co 7s, 1942.....	110	110	110	Do 7s, 1930.....	107 1/2	35
103 1/2	103 1/2	Roch Co 6s, 1944, 104 1/2	104 1/2	33	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Selato Val & N E 4s, 40, 89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	U S Steel 5s, '63, reg, 105 1/2	105 1/2	1
101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 5s, 1933.....	101	86	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Seaboard O L, 4d 5s, 49, 90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	Un Stores Rty 5s, 1943.....	104	172
102 1/2	102 1/2	Phil & Read Coal 5s, 73, 101	100 1/2	13	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 4s, 1945.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	97 1/2	11	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	Do ref 4s, 1950.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
107 1/2	107 1/2	Pierce Arrow 6s, 1943, 107 1/2	107 1/2	3	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	Do gold 4s, 1950.....	82	82	82	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
103 1/2	103 1/2	Pierce Oil 8s, 1931.....	103	8	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do gold 4s, 1950, std, 89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
104 1/2	104 1/2	Pillbury Flour M 5s, 43, 103 1/2	103 1/2	35	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
99 1/2	99 1/2	P. C. & St L 5s, B, 73, 103 1/2	103 1/2	35	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, A, 1940.....	99 1/2	2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, 1940.....	97 1/2	1	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1940.....	99 1/2	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Pleas Valley C 5s, 1928, 99 1/2	99 1/2	2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
105 1/2	105 1/2	Port A C & D 6s, A, 53, 104 1/2	104 1/2	21	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
96 1/2	96 1/2	Portland Ry 5s, 1930.....	95 1/2	9	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
102 1/2	102 1/2	Port Gen El 5s, 1935.....	100 1/2	11	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
104 1/2	104 1/2	Roch Co 6s, 1944, 104 1/2	104 1/2	11	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
93 1/2	93 1/2	Do 5s, 1942.....	92 1/2	9	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
103 1/2	103 1/2	Do 6s, Ser B, 1947.....	101 1/2	14	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
104 1/2	104 1/2	Port El Pow ref 6s, 47, 102 1/2	101 1/2	28	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	Pressed Steel Car 5s, 33, 93 1/2	94 1/2	1	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
112 1/2	112 1/2	Prod & Ref 8s, 1931.....	111 1/2	6	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/2	Do 8s, 1931, w.....	111 1/2	6	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
105 1/2	105 1/2	Pub Ser El For 6s, 48, 107 1/2	107 1/2	15	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
105 1/2	105 1/2	Pub Ser E & G 5s, 64, 105 1/2	104 1/2	15	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 5s, 1939.....	104 1/2	15	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
104 1/2	104 1/2	Pub Ser Corp 6s, 1944, 104 1/2	103 1/2	63	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/2	Punta Aleg Sud 7s, 37, 108 1/2	108 1/2	4	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
99 1/2	99 1/2	READ gen 4 1/2, 1907.....	99 1/2	34	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1907.....	99 1/2	2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
92 1/2	92 1/2	Remington Arms 6s, 37, 88 1/2	88 1/2	16	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
99 1/2	99 1/2	Rep I & S & F 5 1/2, 1903, 95 1/2	95 1/2	80	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 5s, 1940.....	99 1/2	5	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Rich & Dan 5s, 1927.....	100 1/2	2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
92 1/2	92 1/2	Rio Gde & Wn 4s, 1939, 91 1/2	91 1/2	1	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
85 1/2	85 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	83 1/2	2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
101 1/2	101 1/2	Rio Gde J 5s, 1930.....	101 1/2	1	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
68 1/2	68 1/2	Robbins & Myers 7s, 42, 58 1/2	58 1/2	1	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
114 1/2	114 1/2	Roch Co 6s, 1944, 114 1/2	114 1/2	1	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	93 1/2	39	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
74 1/2	74 1/2	Rogers Brn 7s, 1942.....	74 1/2	2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
53 1/2	53 1/2	Rotund 4s, 1949.....	52 1/2	6	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	ST JOE RY L H & P 3s, 37, 95 1/2	95 1/2	3	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
95 1/2	95 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	94 1/2	3	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	94 1/2	3	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	97 1/2	3	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	101 1/2	3	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	100 1/2	3	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	107 1/2
105 1/2	105 1/2	Do 4s, 1949.....	105 1/2	3	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Do 4s, 1947.....	94 1/2	94				

Range, 1926.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net	Wed.'s
High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Sales.	Close.
30 1/2	22	Trucon Steel (1.20)	23 1/2	23 1/2	400
14	6 1/2	Trans Lux D L P & A	8 1/2	8 1/2	2,250
12 1/2	11	Trumbull Steel	11 1/2	11 1/2	800
240	16 1/2	Tub Artif Silk	16 1/2	16 1/2	7,800
10 1/2	7 1/2	Tung Sol Lamp (800)	7 1/2	7 1/2	400
20 1/2	17	Do A (1.80)	18 1/2	18 1/2	800
101	100	UN ART THEA CIR.	100	100	200
17 1/2	8 1/2	Un Biscuit, R.	15 1/2	15 1/2	9,000
44 1/2	23 1/2	Un El Coal (1.10)	30 1/2	30 1/2	1,800
52	47	United Shoe Mch (13 1/2)	48 1/2	48 1/2	100
14 1/2	9 1/2	Do Profit-Shar, n. pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	100
14 1/2	9 1/2	Do, new (1)	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
41	29 1/2	Universal Pictures	31	31	30
25 1/2	16 1/2	U S L & Heat, new	20	20	100
7 1/2	5 1/2	Do pf (350)	6 1/2	6 1/2	200
40 1/2	35 1/2	U S Can.	36 1/2	36 1/2	200
21 1/2	11	U S Rubber Rec	11	11	100
15 1/2	10	VAL MOULD & IRON	13	13	100
35	20 1/2	Van Camp Pkg pf (1)	23 1/2	23 1/2	400

28	22	WEST AUTO SUP (2)	26	26	100
53	48	Wesson Oil & S cfs.	53 1/2	53 1/2	100
95	92 1/2	Do pf (7)	93	93	10
50 1/2	38	White Sew Mch pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	600

28	27	YATES AM Mch pf	27	27	100
17 1/2	9	Yellow Taxi, N. Y.	16 1/2	16 1/2	500

PUBLIC UTILITIES

99 1/2	64	AM GAS & EL (11)	94 1/2	94 1/2	20,800
95 1/2	90 1/2	Do pf (6)	92 1/2	92 1/2	1,500
263	180	Am LI & Trac (10)	225 1/2	225 1/2	150
97	92	Am Par & L pf (6)	97	97	100
90 1/2	87	Am P Utl pf pf (6)	88	88	10
96	85 1/2	Do pf (7)	94	94	170
37 1/2	19 1/2	Am Superpower, A	26 1/2	26 1/2	1,500
21 1/2	20	Do pf (1.20)	21 1/2	21 1/2	2,800
30 1/2	27 1/2	Do pf pf (2)	28 1/2	28 1/2	300
35 1/2	25 1/2	Asso G & E, A (2 1/2)	33 1/2	33 1/2	6,200

9 1/2	7	BKLYN CY R R (800)	7 1/2	7 1/2	500
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106 1/2	104	CARLOW & L R (1)	106 1/2	106 1/2	10
4 1/2	4 1/2	Comwell Ed Rts	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,100
42 1/2	38 1/2	Comwell P, n (12)	38 1/2	38 1/2	17,900
88 1/2	82	Do pf (6)	85 1/2	85 1/2	800
26	20 1/2	Do warrants	24 1/2	24 1/2	125
48 1/2	44 1/2	Con Gas, Balt, n (2 1/2)	45 1/2	45 1/2	4,000
86	50 1/2	EL BD & SH SEC (1)	70 1/2	70 1/2	17,200
110	104 1/2	Do pf (6)	106 1/2	106 1/2	530
74 1/2	39 1/2	Electric Inv.	41 1/2	41 1/2	2,500
10	4	Electric Railway Sec.	5 1/2	5 1/2	100
32	21	Empire Power	24 1/2	24 1/2	600
29 1/2	21	Engineers P S	23 1/2	23 1/2	900
104 1/2	97	Do pf (7)	104 1/2	104 1/2	1,200
94 1/2	87	Do pf (7)	94 1/2	94 1/2	1,200

28	25	GEN G & E of DEL R	27 1/2	27 1/2	400
75	68 1/2	Georgia L P & Ry	72 1/2	72 1/2	200
32 1/2	22	German Ch Elee	23 1/2	23 1/2	300
31 1/2	30	Do stl rcts.	31 1/2	31 1/2	300

30	31	INTER UTL, A (3 1/2)	32	32	100
9 1/2	4 1/2	Do B	5 1/2	5 1/2	200

22	10	LEHIGH POW SEC	14 1/2	14 1/2	32,800
		cons, new	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2

97	82	MASS GAS (3)	82	82	400
135	107 1/2	Mid-West Utl (6)	114 1/2	114 1/2	400
122 1/2	106 1/2	Do prior lien (8)	116 1/2	116 1/2	1,250
111 1/2	97	Do pf (7)	107 1/2	107 1/2	1,350
28 1/2	29 1/2	Mohawk-Hud Pow	28 1/2	28 1/2	1,200
37 1/2	30	Mohawk Valley (2)	37 1/2	37 1/2	1,300

102 1/2	96	NAT P & LT pf (7)	101 1/2	101 1/2	250
26 1/2	15 1/2	NAT El Pow, A (1.80)	23 1/2	23 1/2	2,700
24 1/2	15 1/2	NAT Pub Ser, A (1.60)	20 1/2	20 1/2	1,900
17 1/2	10	Do pf (3)	16 1/2	16 1/2	100
113 1/2	110 1/2	N Y Tel pf (6 1/2)	113 1/2	113 1/2	100
82 1/2	80 1/2	N Bedford G & E L (14 1/2)	82 1/2	82 1/2	500
118	100	New Eng & L (14 1/2)	113 1/2	113 1/2	20,000
30 1/2	11	Northern Ch Elee	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2
30 1/2	17 1/2	N East Power	19 1/2	19 1/2	3,400
136 1/2	97	Nor St Power (8)	105 1/2	105 1/2	2,600
102 1/2	98 1/2	Do pf (7)	101 1/2	101 1/2	25

113 1/2	113	OHIO BELL T cum pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	110
		(7)	113 1/2	113 1/2	112

174	130 1/2	PENN WAT & P (8)	150 1/2	150 1/2	7,000
95	60 1/2	Phil El Sec	75 1/2	75 1/2	7 1/2
67 1/2	40	Phil El Sec	48 1/2	48 1/2	1,500
60 1/2	28	Puget Sound P & L	28 1/2	28 1/2	1,500
84 1/2	84	Do pf (6)	84 1/2	84 1/2	200
46 1/2	35 1/2	Portland Elee	35 1/2	35 1/2	100

28 1/2	23 1/2	RIERA PAC EL (2)	28 1/2	28 1/2	1,000
25	24 1/2	So Cal Edison P B	24 1/2	24 1/2	300
116 1/2	111 1/2	Southwest Bell T pf (11)	114 1/2	114 1/2	100
40	28	So Cities Utl (3)	40	40	100
40	25	Do pf (3)	35	35	100
91 1/2	88	Do pf (7)	88	88	25
40 1/2	20	Southeastern P & L, n	26 1/2	26 1/2	3,400
61 1/2	50	Do pf pf (1)	60	60	1,600
15 1/2	6	Do warrants	9 1/2	9 1/2	90
100 1/2	98 1/2	Do pf (7)	99 1/2	99 1/2	100
27 1/2	22	South G & P, A (1.75)	22 1/2	22 1/2	200
24 1/2	17 1/2	Stand Pow & L (1)	20 1/2	20 1/2	1,000

67	48	TAMPA ELEC, n (2)	50 1/2	50 1/2	400
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144	94	UN GAS IMP (4)	116 1/2	116 1/2	15,800
28	12 1/2	UN L & P, A (1.48)	16 1/2	16 1/2	31,600
18 1/2	14	UN L & P, B (1.1)	15 1/2	15 1/2	900
6	2 1/2	Utl Share, opt war.	3 1/2	3 1/2	800

80	91 1/2	WESTN PWR pf (7)	94 1/2	94 1/2	50
51 1/2	47 1/2	Winnipeg Elee (1)	47 1/2	47 1/2	200

RAILROADS

125	94 1/2	ALA GT SOUTH (16)	125	125	1,100
129 1/2	98 1/2	Do pf (16)	125 1/2	125 1/2	120
10 1/2	14 1/2	N ORL & GT NOR.	15	15	500
162 1/2	130	PITTS & L E (5)	140 1/2	144	24
36	20	TERRE HAUTE IND & K T pf	25	25	100

19 1/2	16 1/2	ANGLO-AM (9 1/2)	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,900
18 1/2	16 1/2	Do non-vt r cfs (9 1/2)	17 1/2	17 1/2	2,800
2 1/2	1 1/2	Atlantic Colon	1 1/2	1 1/2	400
4 1/2	3 1/2	Do pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	300

261	226	BORNE-SCRY (118)	250	250	1
40 1/2	40 1/2	Buckeye P L (15)	51 1/2	51 1/2	450

75 1/2	65	CHESSER MFG (13 1/2)	74 1/2	74 1/2	400
27 1/2	19 1/2	Continental, new (1)	21 1/2	21 1/2	16,100
137	107 1/2	Cumberland P L (2)	108	108 1/2	110

63 1/2	47 1/2	EUREKA P L (4)	53 1/2	53 1/2	4
32 1/2	17	GALENA SIGNAL	20	20	75

98 1/2	52	HUMBLE (71.40)	62 1/2	62 1/2	15,700
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114 1/2	111	ILLINOIS P L (12)	136	134 1/2	110
2 1/2	32 1/2	Imp Oil of Can (1)	32 1/2	32 1/2	6,000
35 1/2	28	Internatl Pet (500)	32 1/2	32 1/2	15,000
70	58	Indiana P L (16)	68 1/2	68 1/2	400

51 1/2	39	N Y TRANSIT (5)	48 1/2	48 1/2	300
20 1/2	14 1/2	Nat Transit (11)	15 1/2	15 1/2	300
80 1/2	70	Northern Pipe L (17)	75 1/2	75 1/2	150

67 1/2	57 1/2	OHIO OIL (12 1/2)	59 1/2	59 1/2	3,000
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23	15	PA-MEX FUEL (500)	20	20	100
60 1/2	48	Prairie O & G (2)	53 1/2	52 1/2	8,000
127 1/2	122 1/2	Prairie Pipe Line (8)	124 1/2	124 1/2	900

53	49	SOUTHWEST PA P L (4)	52	52	50
212	184 1/2	Solar Ref (115)	192	192	40
50	34 1/2	South Penn, new (1 1/2)	37 1/2	37 1/2	1,000
25	25	Southern P L, n, w L	25	25	100

102 1/2	101 1/2	STAND OIL (15)	102 1/2	102 1/2	4,200
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100 1/2	94 1/2	VACUUM OIL (15)	103 1/2	103 1/2	4,200
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MISCELLANEOUS

6 1/2	5 1/2	AM CONTROL	6 1/2	6 1/2	7,000
14 1/2	5	Am Maracabo	6 1/2	6 1/2	5,600
23 1/2	23	Anglo Per	23 1/2	23 1/2	100
6 1/2	5 1/2	Ark Nat Gas (320)	6 1/2	6 1/2	800
9 1/2	2	Arzo	9 1/2	9 1/2	2,200

19 1/2	14 1/2	BEACON	18 1/2	18 1/2	14,400
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2 1/2	43	CARDINAL PET	54	54	5,000
27 1/2	24 1/2	Cardi Syndicate	24 1/2	24 1/2	10,200
42 1/2	37 1/2	Cities Serv, new (11.20)	42 1/2	42 1/2	12,800
80 1/2	82 1/2	Do pf (6)	80 1/2	80 1/2	1,800
7 1/2	7 1/2	Do pf (6)	7 1/2	7 1/2	100
10 1/2	8 1/2	Con Royal n (1)	9 1/2	9 1/2	100
10 1/2	8 1/2	Columbia Syndicate	9 1/2	9 1/2	19,200
15 1/2	10	Croole Syndicate	12 1/2	12 1/2	11,800
7 1/2	1 1/2	Crown Can Pet	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,200

2 1/2	50	EUCLID (170)	1 1/2	1 1/2	6,000
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7 1/2	3 1/2	GIBSON	5 1/2	5 1/2	70,300
80 1/2	82 1/2	Gulf Oil of Pa (1 1/2)	80 1/2	80 1/2	4,200

3 1/2	2 1/2	KIRBY PET	2 1/2	2 1/2	1,000
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12 1/2	3 1/2	LEONARD	7 1/2	7 1/2	3,200
25 1/2	20 1/2	Lion Oil & Ref (2)	22 1/2	22 1/2	2,000

16 1/2	12 1/2	MARGAY, new (250)	13 1/2	13 1/2	400
3 1/2	3 1/2	Mex Panuco	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,200
26 1/2	23 1/2	Mountain Prod (2.40)	25 1/2	25 1/2	9,800
1 1/2	1 1/2	Mt & Gulf (1100)	1 1/2	1 1/2	100

150	131	NAT FUEL & G (18)	148	148
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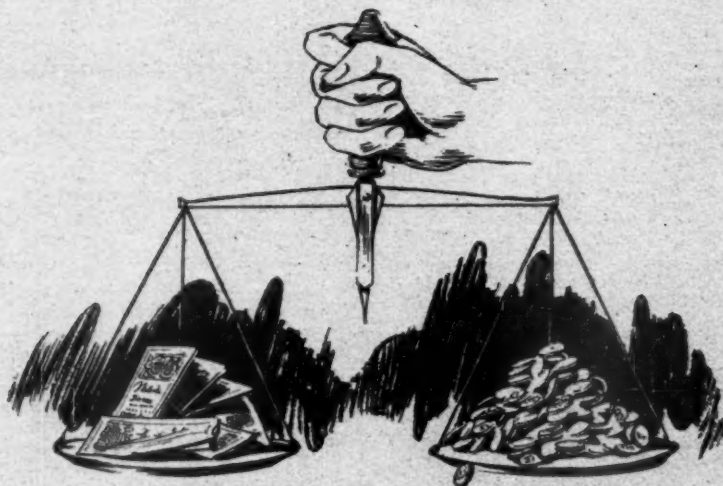
Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Week Ended

Saturday, July 17.

Boston				Chicago				Philadelphia—Continued				San Francisco			
MINING.				STOCKS.				STOCKS.				Stock and Bond Exchange			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Adventure	15	15	15	115 Adams Royal	28	27 1/2	28	799 Ins Co of N. A.	53 1/2	52	53 1/2	32 Assoc. Oil Co. 4% 1935	103	102 1/2	103
2,625 Arcadian	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	120 Am Public Service pf.	35	34 1/2	35	1,095 Lake Superior	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 Cal Gas & Elec unit & ref mtg 5% 1937	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5,650 Arizona Commercial	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	505 Am Seating	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	36 Lehigh Valley Pri.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	13 Cal & Hawaiian Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
185 Bingham	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	75 Am Pub Util partic pf.	85 1/2	85	85 1/2	838 Lehigh Navigation	113 1/2	112	113 1/2	Ref lat mtg 7% 1937	106	105 1/2	106
948 Calumet & Arizona	70	68	69	415 Am Shipbuilding	77	76	77	120 Lit Brothers	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	6 East Bay Water Co 1st	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
5,970 Calumet & Hecla	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	956 Am States, Class A	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	6 Little Schuykill	41	41	41	4 General Petroleum Corp	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
200 Cliff	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	345 Do Class B	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	7 North Penn.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	3-yr 8% 1928	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Carson	30	30	30	10 Do warrants	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	407 Penn Salt	76	75	76	Key System Transit ref	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
4,775 Copper Range	18	14 1/2	17 1/2	556 Armour, Class A	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	3,411 Phila El Power rctn.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	4 L. A. Gas & El Corp gen	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
8,925 Great Butte	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	185 Armour of Illinois pf.	86	85	86 1/2	23 Pa Cent L & P pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	& ref 5 1/2% 1943	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
20 Franklin	70	70	70	330 Armour of Delaware pf.	94	93 1/2	94	25 Phila & Western pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	1 Natomax Co of Cal gen	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
350 Hancock	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200 Associated Inv.	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	39,483 Philadelphia Elec.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	9 Pacific Gas & Elec gen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,330 Helvetia	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	5,335 Auburn Motor.	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	2 Phila El Power rctn.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	4 Pacific Tel & Tel ref mtg	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1,380 Hardy Coal	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	2,170 Balaam & Katz.	72 1/2	72	72 1/2	1,282 Phila Rapid Transit.	57 1/2	56	56 1/2	4 S J Lgt & Pwr 1st & ref	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
75 Island Creek Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	10 Do pf.	99	99	99	25 Phila & Western pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	15 United Oil conv 6 1/2% 1935	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
50 Do pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	6,270 Bendis	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	110 Phila Traction	62	62	62	16 Western Pacific R R 1st	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1,139 Isle Royale	13 1/2	10	13 1/2	365 Beaverboard B.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	500 Shreveport Pow & Lt.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 Do 7% 1935	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
1,025 Lake Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	284 Do 1st pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	6,132 Stanley Co.	70	69 1/2	70	1 Natomax Co of Cal gen	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
825 La Salle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,280 Borg & Beck	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	483 Union Traction	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	& ref mtg 6% 1935	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
915 Keweenaw	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	310 Bunte Bros.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	10,177 Union Gas Imp.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	9 Pacific Gas & Elec gen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
20 Mason Valley	2	2	2	1,505 Butler Bros.	30	29 1/2	30	9 U S Dairy Prod A.	31	31	31	4 Pacific Tel & Tel ref mtg	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2,026 Mass Con.	30	30	30	1,053 Brach & Sons	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	20 Do B.	11	11	11	4 S J Lgt & Pwr 1st & ref	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
3,775 Mayflower-Old Colony	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	90 Cen G & El pf.	96	96	96	100 Westmoreland Coal	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	M. Set C 6% 1950	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
2,110 Mohawk	34	34	34	410 Central Pub Serv of Del.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	605 West Jersey & Seashore	48 1/2	47 1/2	48	19 Spring Valley Water Int	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
2,425 New Cornelia	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	602 Central Ill Pub Serv pf.	88 1/2	88	88 1/2					mitg 5% 1943	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
500 New Dominion, A.	15	15	15	253 Cent Ind Power pf.	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2					15 United Oil conv 6 1/2% 1935	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
145 Nipissing	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	890 Do prior pf.	96	95	96					mitg 3% 1946	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
119 New River pf.	50	45	45	7,000 Do warrants	25 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2								
2,000 North Butte	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Chicago City & Conn.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2								
3,147 Old Dominion	20	16	19 1/2	600 Do pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2								
13 Ojibway	90	90	90	100 Chicago City & Conn.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2								
80 Pocahontas	12	11 1/2	12	425 Do Series 2	5	5	5								
2,745 Quincy	18	18	18	1,705 Chicago Yellow Cab	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2								
2,392 St Mary's Land	35	28	33	23,725 Com Edison rights	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2								
2,326 Shannon	65	36	60	711 Commonwealth Edison	136 1/2	136	136 1/2								
800 Superior & Boston	90	75	90	877 Consumers Co.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2								
35 Union Land	60	60	60	659 Conoco Pres.	47 1/2	47	47 1/2								
245 U S Smelt, R & M	42 1/2	39 1/2	42 1/2	315 Cont Motor	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2								
198 Do pf.	50	48 1/2	49 1/2	426 Crane Co.	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2								
1,375 Utah Apex	8	7 1/2	8	30 Do pf.	117	116 1/2	117								
1,375 Utah Metals	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	365 Crown Willemette Pap pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2								
185 Victoria	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	600 Do prior pf.	47 1/2	47	47 1/2								
1,955 Winona	25	16	25	35 Decker & Co.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2								
				153 Deere & Co pf.	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2								
				85 Diamond Match	118 1/2	118	118 1/2								
				450 Do Household Utilities	10	9 1/2	10								
				2,570 Erie	10	9 1/2	10								
				335 Evans & Co.	26 1/2	26	26 1/2								
				218 Fair (The)	29	28 1/2	29								
				250 Fitzsimmons & Connell	31	30 1/2	31								
				659 Fote Gear & Machine	11	12	11								
				60 Godchaux	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2								
				1,380 Gossard (H W)	35	34	34 1/2								
				400 Greif Bros.	40	39 1/2	40								
				217 Great Lakes & D.	143	143	143								
				100 Hammernill Paper	36	35	36								
				20 Do pf.	110	110	110								
				280 Hupp Motor	25	24	25								
				3,925 Illinois Brick	40	39 1/2	40								
				20 Illinois Steel	92	91	92								
				635 Jaeger Machine	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2								
				120 Kellogg Switchhd & S.	16	15 1/2	16								
				60 Do pf.	100	98 1/2	100								
				350 Kraft Cheese	61	60	61								
				135 Kuppenheimer	35	35	35								
				15 Leclerc Gas	60	60	60								
				210 La Salle Extension	9 1/2	9	9 1/2								
				1,035 Libby, McNeill & Libby	8	8	8								
				10 McCord Radiator A.	39 1/2	39	39 1/2								
				325 Maytag	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2								
				325 Merch & Mfrs.	30 1/2	30	30 1/2								
				450 Midland Steel Products	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2								
				2,490 Midwest Utilities	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2								

"Manhattan Trusteeship"



IN the investment of estate funds "Manhattan Trusteeship" brings to an estate entrusted to its care a balanced judgment ripened by one hundred and twenty-seven years of continuous banking experience and free from the bias of self-interest. The BANK of the MANHATTAN COMPANY maintains no department or subsidiary for the sale of securities.

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BANK of the MANHATTAN COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY
CHARTERED 1799
Stephen Baker, President



A DEPENDABLE
EXECUTOR

23. 1926